PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,730—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
1906				
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10009
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	10003
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6322
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6895
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOCK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	19th Apr. "
VAREA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months,
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 395
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrck	3 69	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 540
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 930

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Mail Mail Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army List, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	5 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	6 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	8 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	2 Mar.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,013 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Duba', Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URIANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 1st March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,095 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
28th February, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Lova	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March "
*† AUSTRIA	R. Culeliani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Blaffer	4766	20th "
*† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO-ARTELLI	A. Raffonicio	5,834	6th March 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE] Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	" 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... " 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.
PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL
ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.
WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS
FOR CHOCOLATES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CHOCOLATE MEDALS
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS
PETER'S CHOCOLATE
FRY'S CHOCOLATE
CAYLEY'S CHOCOLATE
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE
FRESH MADE CHOCOLATE NOUGAT
CHOCOLATE PRALINES
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE ASSORTED CREAMS
CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen" Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
" " Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1843-1900.
" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.

Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. COMRIGAR, Crawford Market; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES; DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

SOLE AGENTS :
BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 8	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 14	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 3	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-14.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependant upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "SCINDIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th February, 1906.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1906, at 4-30 p. m., S. T. to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1906.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1906, at 4-45 p.m. S. T. to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 14th March both days inclusive,

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February 1906.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1906, at 5 p.m., S. T. to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1905.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.		Time.
Bombay	G. I. P. R. dep.	15 0		
Poona	" arr.	18 45	H.	M.
	S. M. R. dep.	19 35	38	35
Hubli	" dep.	14 27		
Bangalore	" arr.	5 35		

UP TRAINS.

Bangalore	S. M. R. dep.	22 30		
Hubli	" dep.	12 59		Time.
	" arr.	0 23	H.	M.
Poona	G. I. P. R. dep.	7 5	36	20
Bombay	" arr.	10 50		

Single journey and through Fares in either direction. First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0. Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-5-0. Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely, at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment, 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment, 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar 15th January, 1906.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th February, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BELANGUNJ GOODS DEPOT AT AGRA.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1906, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have OPENED a GOODS DEPOT at AGRA. This Depot is called "BELANGUNJ," and is available for the receipt and despatch of all description of Goods Traffic unless otherwise notified.

A. MUIRHEAD.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, the 28th February, 1906.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 14th and 15th March, 1906, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to serve on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in place of Mr. C. H. B. FORBES, whose term of office expires on the 31st March, 1906.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary,

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay 28th February, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Major L. P. CHAPMAN, R. E., are required to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from the date hereof after which time no claims will be considered.

N. KIRBY MAJOR R. E.,
President,
Committee of Adjustment,
A. C. R. E's Office, Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

NOWROJI HILL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME. (SCHEME XXIX.)

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 22 of the said Act made a SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT of a certain area within the limits of the City of which the following is a description :—

All the lands and buildings (other than those included in Schemelll of the said Trustees) which are situated at Nowroji Hill within the Dongri Section of the B. Municipal Ward of the City of Bombay and are bounded on the North by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by 1st Chinch Bunder Road, on the West by Jail Road East and Dongri Street and on the East partly by the G. I. P. Railway (main line) and partly by Chinch Bunder Road aforesaid, the area of the said lands and buildings being estimated to contain 1,53,005 square yards or thereabouts.

And that the Office of the said Board at the Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said first mentioned Scheme a Map of the area comprised therein and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1906.

G. O. W. DUMA,
Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co. Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the Buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse"	Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"		150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"		115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"		165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"		210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"		165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"		250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"		150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"		130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"		700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	130 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

FOOTWEAR of the Highest Quality and finish finest Europe Material, easy fit. PRICES MODERATE, unsurpassed for lightness and comfort. Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited with a maximum year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [M. A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dahri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B]S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
BANAGHAT, Bengal

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,—A large consignment of BEDS, with Patent American Spring Mattresses. Apply to M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND, Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD, Bombay Agents :—Messrs FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS' Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED a Grey African PARROT, able to talk. Reply stating price to Box No. 426F. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Box Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HAVE you seen and tried the FORSTER ARMOUR PLANK PIANOS? They are marvellously manufactured and the best for the Bombay Indian climate. H. KAPS and Co. 37, Medows, St, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay

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PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DUFF & Co., Esplanade Road.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Rata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in those, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMMA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Bardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, the National Review, Calcutta Review and &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS 3 DIFFERENT KINDS, price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

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R. SCOTT & CO. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOVALIA TANK ROAD
(Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 15) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Saddlecloths guaranteed. Correspondence invited

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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OLD THE CHEAPEST Old
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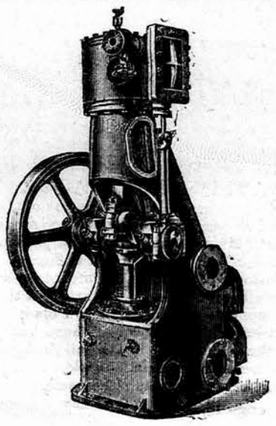

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Bengal Educational Service, Retired, under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "C." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

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THE DEMAND
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
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ASK FOR THE 1903
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ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
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NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE.
APPEALING SPECIALLY
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EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
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Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

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E. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

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Daily rate for a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Every variety, Style, and description in Stock, to order, Repaired, &c. Fresh Stocks from our own Factory daily. Prices from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per pair.—J. OAKES AND CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.—Trunks of every description. Dress and Suit Cases. Gladstone and Hand Bags, Bed-straps, Collar Boxes, &c. &c.,—J. OAKES AND CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
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STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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A Village Mystery, by Mrs. Coulson-Kernahan	0 8
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The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh	0 8
A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne	0 8
The Suburbans, by T. W. H. Crosland	0 8
A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen	0 8
His Private Life, by H. Smith	0 8
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,940,000
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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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"My head was one mass of scabs, my forehead was covered down almost to my eyebrows, and I had to wear my hat all the time. My body was covered with spots in size from a pinhead to as large as a silver dollar. A white, crusty scab would form and itch, and words cannot express the torture and humiliation I suffered for fifteen years. I tried many doctors, and all kinds of treatments, but could get no help, and I thought there was no hope for me. A friend told me to get Cuticura. I did, and in three days my head was as clear as ever. I applied Cuticura Ointment night and morning, also taking a hot bath with Cuticura Soap three times a week, and using the Ointment freely after the bath. After using one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely cured, without mark or blemish. I was so pleased I felt like running down the street to tell every one I met what Cuticura had done for me. If any one is in doubt about this they may write to me. (signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

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Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all chemists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when physicians and all else have failed.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "Skin and Blood Purification."

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate, Address, Mlle, NEEL, Maeceyck, Belgium.

CRUEL MURDER OF A BOY.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, have disposed of a confirmation case submitted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who had convicted Chima Bhikha Koli of committing the murder of a boy named Amrita Salu for the sake of his ornaments, at Makhmalabad, on 24th November and had sentenced him to death. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. S. Halker appeared for the accused.

Against his conviction and sentence the accused had presented a petition to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court. He said, that he threw a stone at a buffalo which had entered into another person's field; it did not hit the animal, and went aside. He did not know at the time that it had struck anyone. Four or five days later the police came to him arrested him, charged him with murder and on pain of beating and other maltreatment, compelled him to make a confession. He had no enmity with the boy; why should he kill him, then? And he was sentenced to death for an offence he was innocent of.

The Judges called for the proceedings of the Lower Court. From these it appeared that the accused was committed for trial in the Sessions by Mr. J. T. Scotson, first class Magistrate. On 6th February, his case was called on for trial. Questioned by the Sessions Judge, accused said that he had killed the boy Amrita Salu with a stone, for the sake of his ornaments; two bracelets and one earring, which he sold. He knew the boy for a fortnight; his monthly wages were one rupee and food found.

On the same day, Mr. Kennedy, the Sessions Judge recorded his decision. He stated that the accused had pleaded guilty to murder; no circumstance was pleaded by him, which would reduce the offence to culpable homicide. Despite his confession, pleading guilty, and showing some contrition, the Court must pass on him the extreme sentence, as murder of children for their ornaments was an abominable crime. Subject to the confirmation of the High Court, the accused was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

The Chief Justice pronounced the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said, it was not in accordance with usual practice to accept a plea of guilty in a case, where the natural sequence would be sentence of death. Consequently, the Appeal Court Judges had felt it to be their duty to scrutinize the charge with some care, in order to see whether the accused had really understood the nature of the charge to which he had pleaded. A man might plead his having hit a person whose death was caused thereby; also, he might admit doing the act for the purpose of taking away the ornaments of the person injured without necessarily admitting having committed murder. For, in cases of murder, the Penal Code required a certain intention or a certain knowledge. Under these circumstances, the Judges were of opinion that it was not safe to accept the conclusion of the Sessions Judge. They accordingly sent back the case to him for trial in accordance with law; for that purpose they reversed the conviction and sentence.

A new trial was ordered.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARKERS RACQUET TOURNAMENT

It is proposed to hold (should there be a sufficient number of bona-fide Competitors) at Bombay, between 26th and 31st March, a Tournament open to Professional Racquet Markers. Jamsetjee, the Crampion Racquent Player of the World, will be excluded therefrom.

EVENTS.

(a) Open Singles. No entrance fee.
First Prize ..... Rs 125
Second Prize ..... Rs 50

(b) Handicap Doubles. No entrance fee.
First Prize ..... Rs 25 each
Second Prize ..... Rs 15 each

Markers wishing to enter for the Tournament should send in their names, with the names of the Court at which they are engaged, to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, before the 12th March 1906.

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Honorary Secretary, Racquets.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 1.

DRILLS.

No 1 Co—9" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort to-day Thursday, at 8-45 p m Gharrys leave B V A Club at 8-30 p m.

No 2 Coy—Squad drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-day Thursday at 8-30 p m.

BATTERY DRILL.

Battery Drill at Cross Island on Saturday, the 3rd instant Parade at Prince's Dock entrance at 5-30 p m.

(sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

ECZEMA ENTIRELY EXPELLED.

Eczema may attack any portion of the body, but it is commonest behind the ears and in the joints of the arms, legs, feet. It is a disease of the epidermis or outer layer of the skin, which does not nature, and which allows the watery portion of the blood to exude. Scabs or incrustations form on the surface, and these, on being removed, expose a red, angry, and extremely irritable itching surface, Sufferers from this terrible disease have to contend with constant, wearying irritation days of weakening pain, and nights of sleeplessness. The "gouty" form so common here during the rainy season, is especially severe.

Wonderfully soothing and efficacious is the treatment of eczema with Zam-buk, which is best applied on a fresh piece of lint, night and morning. The burning, itching pain, will be allayed, and perseverance with the application results in a new soft, healthy skin, with natural functions, taking the place of the nasty scabs and scales.

In this disease soap and water must rarely be used,

The Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., of the Madras Danish Mission, writing from Surgeon, House Vepery, Madras:—

I feel it my duty to write and inform you that merely two small tins of Zam-Buk have completely cured an attack of eczema in my left ankle which worried me with its unbearable itchinesss for over five years. The skin is now quite soft and clear. I hope you will accept this unsolicited but grateful testimony to the efficacy of your remedy. Many able doctors here had utterly failed to help me.

For all skins disorders, especially those prevalent in this trying climate, is the greatest specific known, because it drives pain and disease out of the tissues and grows new healthy skin.

Zam-Buk is a pure herbal balm and contains no animal fats or mineral irritants. Use it for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, eczema, piles, itch, Delhi sores, prickly heat, sunburn, heat and other rashes, mosquito bites, stings, aching or sore feet, sore backs, bad legs, boils, sprains, ulcers, pimples, scalp sores, abscesses, poisoned wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia and all other diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin and tissues.

Prices: Re 1 per pot, or Rs 2-4 for large family size (containing nearly four times the Re. 1 size) of all chemists and medicine vendors or for Rs 1-2 or Rs 2-8, post free from the proprietors. The Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 1st March, 1906

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JENKINS—February 26, at Pedder Road, to Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins—a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—February 22, at Glenarm, Sion, the wife of Captain C H Alexander, 39th Jacob's Horse, of a son.

CLARK—February 23, at 11, Mission Row, Calcutta, the wife of the Revd Stuart H Clark, M A, Incumbent of the Old Church, Calcutta, of a son.

SLATER—February 13, at Calcutta, to Mr and Mrs A W Slater, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE—REID—February 21, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev H A C Herbert, Captain Bernard Bruce Burke, R A M C, to Anna, younger daughter of Surgeon-General A Scot Reid, C B, I M S, Principal Medical Officer, Northern Command.

GILLETT—MINTY—February 21, at the Railway Institute Moghulsarai, U P, by the Rev Davies, Alfred Edward Gillett, to Gertrude Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J D Minty.

TEDDER—AUGIER—February 22, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev W Mclean, Henry John Tedder, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of Arthur John Tedder Esq. of Somerset House, London, to Daisy Ellen, eldest daughter of J P Augier Esq. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

DEATHS.

KHAMFATA—February 22, at Mhow, Pai Manekbai, widow of late Mr Cowroji Pavel, Byramji Khambata, ex-mother of Mr B N Khambata, Controller H H Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Alwar's Household and Mr Byramji Nowroji, Head Clerk, Chief Supply and Transport Office, Aden.

MURRAY—February 8, at Allahabad, Ellen Jane Murray, aged 50, wife of Charles Murray late Station Master of the O and R Railway, Lucknow.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee."

KEMP'S

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REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known.

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PROTUMEN	½ „ „	1 4 „
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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water 2-24m., 3-0a Low water 8-41m., 8-42a.

Chamber of Commerce balloting for three elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Elphinstone College Conversazione to meet His Excellency the Governor, 5 p. m.

Royal Yacht Club Regatta, third day.

Performance by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Orchestra, Town Hall 9 30 p m.

Meetings of six Mill Companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 p. m. to 5 p. m. (S.T.)

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

Prize distribution Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m. (S. T.)

POLO.—There will be a game of Polo to-day, a 5-30 p. m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A pair of binoculars and a half currency note have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl, named Pancorbai, aged 12 and living with her husband in Narayen Dhru Street, while standing near two burning "sigrees" in her room, Tuesday morning, had her clothes accidentally caught by fire and she was severely burnt about her body. She was treated at home, but died yesterday morning.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles per extra s. s. Uriana will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p. m., to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkali via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p. m., on the 4th March. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m., on the 5th idem.

CHILD FORCED TO BEG.—Yesterday, before the Bench of the Honorary Magistrates at Girgaum, a mendicant woman, named Nundbai was charged with begging and allowing the children under her charge to beg. It was shown from the evidence that the accused not only begged for alms but forced her sister Soni mercilessly into the same profession. The accused was sentenced to one day's Imprisonment, and the girl Soni was ordered to be sent to the Lady Northcote Orphanage. The Court allowed this girl one rupee, while a witness in the case gave her two rupees in charity.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle will be held this evening at the Circle Rooms when prizes will be distributed to students who passed the Matriculation and the B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks in French. A special prize—"The Laikaka Prize of Rs. 100, offered by Mr. Sorabjee P. Nowadia will be awarded to Mr. Rustomji D Lam B A of St. Xaviers College for his essay in French on paternal love in the plays of Corneille. Mr. Jehangir A. Commissariwalla B. A. of St. Xaviers College and Mr. Nasarwanjee Eduljee Seervai of New High School have been awarded the B A and Matriculation prize of 1905 respectively.

A COMPLAINANT FINED FOR FALSE COMPLAINT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ganga Raghunath and Kali Ganga, two fishermwomen, stood charged with abusing and assaulting Alimahomed Haji Tyeb a Mahomedan dealer in poultry, on the 18th ultimo. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was some time ago he interfered with the two accused who were assaulting a young lad. On the day in question going up to the market the accused began abusing him and then assaulted. The defence was that on the 10th instant, they had petitioned the Commissioner about the molestations at the market by the complainant, and owing to that complaint he had brought that false charge against them. From the evidence his Worship held that the charge was a false one and ordered the complainant to pay the accused Rs. 15 each as compensation.

A PEACE-MAKER'S FATE.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter prosecuted Gajanan Narayan, a Hindu carpenter, aged 28, for causing grievous hurt to one Peera Hariba, on Tuesday afternoon at Parel Evidence showed that when the complainant went to act as a peace-maker during a quarrel between the accused and one Damoo Baboji, a witness in the case, the former asked him not to interfere at all. The complainant, however, persisted in his efforts to separate the parties, when the accused pouring forth all his rage on him, picked up a heavy stone and threw it on the foot of the complainant who got hurt and bled profusely. He was taken to an hospital where his wound was dressed. The accused pleaded not guilty saying that the stone while being pushed away accidentally fell on the complainant's foot, but he could call no evidence to prove his statement. His Worship is disposing of the case convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50 and ordered him to suffer one day's simple imprisonment. The fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ASSAULT ON A GHARRIVALLA BY A EUROPEAN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court, two Europeans named G. Saker and P. J. Traynor, living in the Temperance Hotel on Frere Road appeared to answer the charge of assault under section 352 of the I. P. Code, on Memonji Raja, hack victoria driver No. 269. Mr. E. J. Crage, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The complainant's story was that on Tuesday at midnight he was waiting for his fare at Kamatipoora, when the accused came and asked him to drive them on. He told them he was engaged and therefore would not go. The accused then assaulted him with fists. He had to leave his carriage there and had to run away in a gully close by for safety. He had marks on his eye which was swollen and injured. Owing to that assault he lost his fare of Rs. 3 4 and also his cap and handkerchief valued at Rs. 3. The first accused admitted having assaulted the complainant, but said it was after he was assaulted by the complainant. The second accused said he was not present there at all. Evidence of witnesses having been led, his Worship remarked that the first accused admitted having assaulted the complainant but had said that the complainant had first struck him. He was not, however, satisfied that the complainant struck him first. From the evidence of Inspector Favel, it appeared to him that the second accused was not there. As the affair took place at night it was possible that a mistake might have happened as to the identity of the second accused. He accordingly acquitted the second accused and discharged him while he convicted the first and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 out of which Rs. 7-8 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

FALSE INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE POLICE.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an application for revision in a case against Rama bin Nama, who was convicted in November last by Mr. A. Montgomerie, first class Magistrate at Satara, of giving false information to a police officer in regard to a criminal offence, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown,

The charge accordingly sent the accused was that he informed the District Superintendent of Police that he had been incited to commit the murder of one Krishna Keshev Pitke by Krishnarao Garware and Raojee Hari. The facts would appear to be that on the 24th November 1904, Pitke, who was vice-president of the Municipality of Mayni, was killed by Naru Sutar and four others. They were at once arrested and committed to the Sessions, and on the 20th January, 1905, were sentenced each to five years rigorous imprisonment. In the meantime, one Gopal Pitke, a relative of the deceased, complained to the District Superintendent of Police that the murder had been brought about by Garware and Raojee Hari. Gopal himself was unable to give the names of the witnesses, and these were supplied by one Krishna Gopal. Accused and others were then called and before Mr. Gibbs made circumstantial depositions as to the alleged abetment. These were to the effect that, on the evening before the murder, accused and four other persons from Mahuli had gone on business to Garware's agent, Ravji Hari, at Mayni. In his hut they found Garware, Raoji Hari, the men who were subsequently punished for killing Pitke, and certain other persons. Raoji Hari then asked them to help him to get rid of Pitke who had been giving him much trouble. They refused and returned to their village. From this point the story of the accused varied. These allegations were enquired into by the police who found reason to believe that they were false: hence the present prosecution.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said this case was admitted by a Bench of which his lordship and Mr. Justice Russell were both members, and the ground on which it was admitted was that it was supposed that the magistrate had made an error in stating that it was the accused's case that the proposal had been made to them in the evening. Mr. Kelkar had shown their lordships reasons for believing that the magistrate might have made this error but curiously enough it was just the case that they now made, and that being so, no ground could be found in that particular point for revison. So far as the rest of the case was concerned it turned on the magistrate's finding of fact, because it was erroneous to say that the magistrate had held that the onus was on the accused. He said "it may reasonably enough be held that it was," but he proceeded to deal with the case without casting the onus on the accused, and he gave sufficient reasons for coming to the conclusion that the charge was established. Their lordships rejected the application.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

LECTURE ON THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was well filled last evening by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who assembled to hear a lecture on the Victoria Gardens by Mr. James Macdonald The lecturer began by speaking of the difficulty of dispoting of materials so comprehensive as to bring them within the prescribed limit of one lecture. He thought it was amazing that so many persons living so near the Gardens and the Victoria and Albert Museum should know of them only by report. He was willing to guarantee that the bug-bear of crowds in the native town would not trouble them any day of the year between sunrise and sunset while passing to the Gardens. If they feared the native town, they could be conveyed by the G. I. P. Railway from the Victoria Terminus to the Byculla railway station, which is within a stone's throw of the Gardens. The lecturer described at some length the origin of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, how it fared till the garden formed by Sir Sewree was transferred to its present site, and the change of ownership of the Gardens to the Municipality, and also the different gifts donated to the Agri-Horticultural Society at the opening of the Gardens and afterwards; naming also the donor and the specific payments made by them. Mr. Macdonald was then in doubt whether it would be better to take up the subject of the fauna or of the flora, and decided on the former as being more in accord with the desire of the greater number of visitors to the Gardens. Then came a general account of the animals at present in the Gardens, with the recently erected improved cages which, he thought, would be satisfactory to the visitors and certainly of benefit to the animals. Incidentally the lecturer made reference to the great assistance given to the Gardens in the past by Dr Birdwood, Dr. Buist, and Dr. Dr. Giraud, and in more recent time by the past and present Municipal Commissioners, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, and the Executive Engineer. He also paid a tribute to the exemplary superintendence of the Gardens by Mr. C. D. Maliamwalla and Mr. J. Doctor. The lecture was listened to with great attention and interest throughout; and at its close, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for his informing discourse.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE JUBILEE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a list of subscriptions collected and promised in reference to the above Fund:—The Hon Sir P M Mehta, K C I E Rs. 350, Mr A S Framjee Patel, Mr K S Framjee Patel, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Kt and Messrs M and H M Cama each Rs. 250, Sir Sassoon J David Kt. Rs. 200 Sir Gordhandas and Mulraj Khattao, Mr I D Merchant, The Hon Mr C H Setalvad Dr I B Nariman, The Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar, Mrs Jehangir B Petit, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai Prof W H Sharp, Prof O V Muller, Mr S M Moses Mr K D Dubash, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt, Mr Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, The Hon Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and Prof I K Gajjar each Rs. 100, The Hon Mr Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey Rs. 75, "Elphinstone" Through the Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarker, Mr Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr N A Moos, Mr D E Wacha, Mr A B Covernton, Prof E H McDougall, Mr R R Cama, Mr Gulabchand M Damania, Mr D D Davar and Mr K D Sethna each Rs. 50, Prof K K Kapadia Rs. 40, Mr P J Padsh Rs. 31, Prof Ispahani and Prof Thannawala each Rs. 30, Mr N M Wadia, Mr Rustomjee J Jeejeebhoy, Mr J G Covernton, Mr Minocher Homjee, The Hon Mr H S Dixit, Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni, Mr M S Captain, Mr J A Wadia, Mr N M Munshi, Mr Madhavji Virji, Mr M Cursondas and Messrs Chitis and Motilal each Rs. 25, Mr D N Wadia and Mr R D N Wadia each Rs. 20, Lt.-Col Khareghat Mr M M Kamdar and Mr V M Pakvasa each Rs. 15 Messrs N B Bhatvadekar and V K Bhatvadekar Rs. 12, Mr K D Wadia, Mr I M Sayani, Mr Dayaram Gidumal, Mr C H Captain, Mr N M Paniger, Mr K B Mograban, Mr V P Valdya, Mr N P Desai Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr G Ghandi, Mr Gopal Janardhan Mr P N Entee, Mr A M Madan, Mr K M Javheri, Mr M N Mehta, Mr S Nissim, Mr R S Take, Mr F B Master, Mr S B Patwardhan, Mr Chunilal H Setalvad and Mr H N Bandrawala each Rs. 10, Mr N N Nanavati Rs. 10, Sums below rupees ten Collections from the students Rs. 464, total Rs. 5,042.

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, FEB 24.

THE lack of rain has been and still is the lament throughout the length and breadth of the Dharwar district, and well may the wail ascend, for the outlook is growing very serious and alarming. Food and water for man and beast is growing small by degrees and beautifully less; the tanks are quite dry and the wells have to be deepened by 10 and 15 feet. The thermometer stands at 75 degrees and the day is intensely warm and the nights are breezy and chill. Crime increases and the poor are starving outright. Relief work cannot be started too early, and it behoves the new Collector Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, who is now on jummabundi and is expected to return to head-quarters early in April next, to obtain the sanction of Government for starting immediately needful works of utility to relieve want and acute suffering before they reach a critical stage when relief would prove to be worthless and useless. Of course with increased crime jails will be overcrowded and life and property will be placed in imminent peril.

In connection with famine relief works, it is suggested that the long-talked-of water supply scheme for the district, which your correspondent is endeavouring to initiate, for carrying water from the Mallaprabha river in Khanapur in the Belgaum district, a distance of 30 miles, by electrical energy may now be considered, and if approved, be undertaken under the supervision of Major Lothbenière, R. E., who has apparently and successfully completed the water supply in the Kolar Gold Fields from the Cauvery Falls near Seringapatam in the Mysore country, covering a distance of 80 miles. At all events the feasibility of the scheme may be very carefully scrutinized. The cost of the work is estimated at 25 lakhs, to be recouped by a lottery to be floated with Government sanction. Details of the lottery will be submitted later on. Delays are always dangerous, especially when the public weal is intimately concerned.

The former Collector, Mr. Malcolm Gibb, who won golden opinions here, left the district early in December and was succeeded by Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, lately returned from furlough, while Mr. J. Monteath, the Senior Assistant Collector, who left for the Customs Department, Bombay has been replaced by Mr. Painter. Of the other two Junior Assistant Collectors, Mr. Graham who exercises 2nd class magisterial powers, holds fast while Mr. Webb has been lately removed to another district. Mr. L. C. Crump a patient and painstaking District and Sessions Judge, has been granted furlough for 15 months combined with privilege leave, and will be leaving on the 17th March next. Mr. R. B. Fry, District Judge, Satara, is expected to succeed Mr. Crump. Mr. Varley, the newly appointed Additional Judge, returned from circuit

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NOTICE.

THE RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE originally arranged for FRIDAY, 2nd March, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10 p.m., Invitations issued for 2nd hold good for 7th MARCH.

By Order,
J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House,
Malabar Point, 28th February, 1906.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906.

THE NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES.

SIR F. S. P. LELY's report on the administration of the Central Provinces and Berar contains a noteworthy reference to Berar. That province, it says, was amalgamated with the Central Provinces in 1903, and is now administered as one of the five divisions under the control of the Chief Commissioner. But the alliance was an unnatural one. Sir Frederick is forced to confess that it differs widely from the larger province in many respects. Although the total area of Berar is less than one-sixth of the area of the Central Provinces and its population is only about two and three-quarter millions as compared with ten and a half millions, the amount of land revenue yielded by the two provinces are almost the same. The greater portion of Berar consists of an extensive undulating plain of rich black soil, well suited to the growth of cotton and juar, and nearly the whole of its area is available for cultivation, whereas the Central Provinces contain the wide stretches of hill and jungle, and much of the soil in the level tracts is of a lighter kind, adapted only to the growth of rice or the smaller millets, the chief exceptions being the wheat country of the Nerbudda valley and the Western districts of the Nagpur division which border on the Berar country and closely resemble it in many respects. All of Berar, with the exception of that tract therefore would more properly have been handed over to Bombay, and we must take it as one of the serious partition blunders of the last Governor-General's administration that it went to the Central Provinces. The most notable agricultural features of the year were the rapid extension of cotton cultivation in the Southern districts in Berar and round Nagpur and the excellent out-turn of the crop, which surpassed all previous records in spite of the erratic character of the monsoon rains. The rice tracts of the Chattisgarh country, so sorely tried of late years, fortunately enjoyed a fairly normal rainfall, and both the autumn and the spring crops gave an abundant yield. The marked recovery exhibited in that portion of the province was especially gratifying in view of the previous distress occasioned by a rapid succession of years of scarcity and famine. And it may fairly be said that the period now under review has been one of steadily returning prosperity all over the province. Cultivation and trade have expanded; the value of land and wages of labour have risen and agricultural credit stands higher than has been the case for many years.

The administration prides itself on the fact that the large majority of the cultivating class enjoyed a more prosperous season than the actual crop outturns would seem to indicate, and some advance in their material welfare is apparent on all sides. Rents were generally collected without trouble and landlords were easily able to meet the current revenue demanded. The value of agricultural land has gone up and while there has been a marked decrease in the number of land transfers, it is significant that the majority of sales actually effected were in favour of agriculturists. The sum total of agricultural indebtedness seems to have decreased during the last few years and comparatively few tenants found it necessary to borrow Government taccavi for the purchase of seed-grain. The prosperity of the landholding classes is further indicated by an increase in the cropped area and in agricultural live-stock. The trade returns show an increase of the exports of food grain coupled with a corresponding increase of imported wares. Taken as a body, the tillers of the soil and the small landlords are at present better off than they have been for the past ten years. So comfortably off are the people generally that they had little incentive to crime and the number of cases reported to the police is one of the lowest records ever attained in the Central Provinces. There was a decrease in the numbers of murders, while cases of serious dacoity fell to the unusually low figure of nine in the Central Provinces. In Berar this class of offence showed an increase, but although in several districts detection was poor, the police were able effectively to break up some notorious bands, much information has been gained as to the criminals who habitually commit dacoity which should help the police in dealing with these gangs in future. How much more prosperous and how much less vicious Berar would have been, joined to Bombay, it is impossible to conjecture.

Mines and quarries are a source of considerable revenue in the neighbouring provinces. There are three coal mines at work, situated at Warora, Ballarpur and Mohpani, the total output of which was 138,026 tons, valued at rather more than six and a half lakhs of rupees. The total yield shows a decrease of about 22,000 tons on the previous year's returns. The Warora colliery, it is anticipated, will probably close after two or three years, but extensive deposits are being opened up at Ballarpur, further to the South. Labour is said to be scarce at the Mohpani mine, and a scheme is under consideration for importing labour from outside. Prospecting operations have been carried on in the Peach Valley field of the Chindwara district, where large supplies of coal are available and it is understood that a company to work the mines is in course of formation. The Satpura Railway has now opened a line to Chindwara and the production of coal in this part of the country is likely to be extensive, as it is conveniently situated in regard to the various mills in the Nagpur country and Berar. The rapid development of manganese ore mining is at present the most conspicuous feature in the mineral industry of the Central Provinces. There are now fifteen mines and sundry shallow workings in operation. The yield of the mines is officially stated at 85,034 tons, but these figures, it is said, do not include the output from shallow workings, though sometimes of considerable importance. Limestone quarries, and fuller's earth mining are successfully worked. The increase in the output of iron-ore at Saugor, Jubbulpur and Mandla districts show, that the industry is gradually developing, and deposits of bauxite promise to be of economic value. The returns of the number of applications for prospecting licenses show that the mineral resources of the Central Provinces are claiming the attention of the commercial public in an ever-increasing degree. Thirty-four prospecting licenses were issued last year as against twenty-one in the previous twelve months, and investigations are being pushed in all directions.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

THOUGH perhaps technical and uninviting to the general reader, Lloyd's Annual Record of British shipbuilding is always an interesting compilation wherever there are ships and mill chimnies. Lloyd's Register is not less interesting than usual. It tells us that during last year no less than 795 vessels of 1,623,168 tons gross were launched in the United Kingdom. That total excludes warships, and hence it has a prosperous look. The warships launched at both Government and private yards number 28 of 129,801 tons displacement. The German Emperor may like to know that fact. Whether people know it or not, Britain keeps on building warships, and meanwhile Britannia rules the waves. But even a better sign of British vitality is shown in the fact that last year beat all records in her mercantile tonnages. The previous record tonnage for merchant vessels (1,524,739 tons) was reached in 1901, and the present figures are 98,429 in excess of that total. It is interesting to note that Germany provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom, viz., fifteen vessels of 85,020 tons, nearly 5 1-4 per cent. of the total output. Next came Norway with 50,655 tons. The British Colonies occupied the next place with 38,020 tons, Sweden followed with 33,037 tons, and little Holland, 32,761 tons. The annual shipbuilding statistics of Lloyd's Register during recent years have illustrated the tendency towards the construction of steamers of large tonnage. In 1904 the number of vessels launched of 6,000 tons and upwards was only fifteen, three of which were of over 10,000 tons, but it rose in 1905 to twenty-five vessels, of which four were of 12,000 tons and above. At the present time there are under construction thirty-seven vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards, of which eight are of over 12,000 tons each. The largest steamers which have been launched during 1905 are the following:—"Amerika," 22,724 tons gross; Carmania, 19,524 tons gross; Nieuw Amsterdam, 17,100; Empress of Britain, 14,500 tons gross. Of the principal shipbuilding centres of the country, Newcastle takes the lead, showing an output of 310,391 tons. Then follow in order Sunderland (305,169 tons), Glasgow (285,465 tons), Greenock (230,121 tons), Belfast (142,541 tons), Middlesbrough (132,748 tons), and Hartlepool (124,006 tons). In warship tonnage the leading ports stand thus: Barrow (34,590 tons), Newcastle (31,033 tons), and Glasgow (13,550 tons). The employment of the turbine method of propulsion, to which attention has been drawn in previous statements, is steadily increasing. During 1905 seven vessels fitted with steam turbines have been launched in the United Kingdom. In addition to the two large express steamers for the Cunard Company, there are at present under construction in the United Kingdom ten vessels of about 21,400 tons which are to be fitted with steam turbines. The returns for the year under review include 22 vessels of the turret-deck type; 131 steam trawlers (one of which, the largest yet built, is of 363 tons) and other fishing vessels; 30 dredgers, barges, etc.; 30 tugs; 15 yachts; and other vessels designed for special service. Besides these, 45 vessels varying in tonnage from 100 tons to 1,320 tons, and principally intended for river and harbour purposes, have been built in the United Kingdom and taken to pieces for shipment abroad.

TRAINING THE YOUNG IDEA.

MR. MAURICE WILSON, the new President of the Society of Engineers, had some hard things to say against one of our national institutions in the course of his inaugural address. His point arose from remarks upon the desire to forward the early education of those who were to become engineers. The point he seems to have missed was that the average boy at school does not know that he is going to become an engineer, or anything else. The schoolboy's cry is essentially "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," the evil being the exact amount of work necessary to pass muster and prevent his detention and consequent absence from the playing fields. There are few in riper years who do not look back with hopeless thoughts of how much better they might have done, had they chosen their ultimate profession and prepared for it in the form room. Mr. Wilson's idea is admirable in its way, but defective because too often the energy would be misdirected. It is that a boy, during the latter part of his school life should be prepared in the direction that would be most likely to benefit him in after life. But what is most likely to do so? If the boy is to be a doctor, engineering science will be of little use to him, and still less if he be destined ultimately for a literary career, whilst the classics, which may be a boy's favourite study at fourteen or fifteen will help him little if a year later his opinions incline to what seems to promise a profitable career in industrial pursuits. On another point however Mr. Wilson will be supported with liberality. Referring to the bad spelling and handwriting of the youth of the present day he was emphatic as to the desirability of boys being refused admission to public schools unless they had been properly taught these subjects elsewhere. It is a fact that a large number of youths leave school without the faintest idea how to reason out quite simple matters and whose powers of exercising their commonsense are of the crudest description. Taking it broadly, he said "it is not the boy from the large public school, but rather the one from one of the smaller public schools or from a private school who is a reasonable being. This points rather to the fact that the forms at many of our large public schools are too big and that in consequence a master cannot give anything approaching to individual attention to the boys under him." It is quite true that after leaving school and on going out into the world, a boy finds himself compelled to learn things, which he should have learned at school. There must be disadvantages in every system, but there is an almost universal feeling that the public school boy, though ignorant of many things, is far better fitted to face the world with success than he who has lived in the smaller atmosphere of the private school. It is often the dunce who makes the clever man and the clever boy who makes the failure.

IT was announced at Singapore on the 23rd ultimo that the Government would proceed with the Harbour Scheme.

THE Viceroy, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, will presids at the annual Convocation on the 3rd instant.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Rangoon Trades' Association on the 2nd instant, Mr. F. D. Phinney was re-elected Chairman.

A LONDON cable states that Mrs. Frank Wiggin, a Ceylon planter's widow, committed suicide with a revolver at Cheltenham on the 15th ultimo.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 13,540 for constructing the Queen Alexandra Hospital for Women and Children at Salem.

THE voting for the office of Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the year 1906-07 has resulted in the election of Mr. A. Forsyth of Messrs. Graham and Co.

MR. C. J. WEIR, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, will perform the opening function at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Tanjore from the 8th to 10th instant.

THE reception at Government House arranged for Friday has been unavoidably postponed. The reception will now be held on March 7, at 10 p.m., the invitations already issued holding good.

AT a meeting of the Mercantile Community of Chittagong held on 31st January, the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce was formed to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of the port. Mr. J. L. Brown, of Messrs. Bulloch Bros. is the first Chairman.

THE Coonoor Amateur Dramatic Society, on the 23rd instant, gave another very successful performance of Shades of Night and Found in a Four-Wheeler at the Nilgiri Volunteer Armoury Theatre at Ootacamund. They were rewarded with a full house, including Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton.

MR. FREEMANTLE, C.S., who was deputed to enquire into the shortage of labour for industrial purposes in the United Provinces, has sent in his report. Mr. Foley, C.S., who was placed on similar duty in Bengal, has also completed his report, which is now being printed. These two reports will be considered by the Government of India this month.

MR. J. M. ROBERTSON, the newly-elected member for Tyneside, has been known for many years as a keen controversialist on both social and religious topics. For two years he was editor of the "National Reformer," a paper inaugurated by the late Mr. Bradlaugh. In 1900 he went to South Africa to investigate martial law in Cape Colony, and from thence sent many letters to the "Morning Leader" under the nom-de-plume of "Scrutator." Mr. Robertson, who is a member of the Shakespeare Society, has written several volumes on the post. In his latest, "Did Shakespeare write Titus Andronicus?" he attacks, with some severity, the traditional view of the Shakespearean authorship of that play.

AN interesting reminiscence of the Gore family is worth relating, for Lady Cecilia, Colonel Gore's aunt had an experience which is altogether unprecedented in the life of a subject, having been accorded for the brief space of twenty-four hours the rank, style and precedence of a Royal Highness, and the position of a Princess of the Blood Royal. Having married first an antique alderman, whose marriage settlement arranged for her a dowry of some £3,000 a year, she subsequently married Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, a son of George the Third. Although ultimately, owing to the Royal Marriage Act, her husband's precedence was not hers, Lady Cecilia retained the respect and affection of the Royal family to an unusual degree, and was created Duchess of Inverness in 1840, by the late Queen. She is buried at Kensal Green with the Duke of Sussex, who declined a resting-place at Windsor that he should not be divided from his wife in death.

MR. JOHN HILTON, who is retiring from the position of parliamentary agent to the United Kingdom Alliance, has passed his eighty-fourth year, but still retains remarkable evidences of vitality. For a long period he has watched the interests of the Alliance in the lobby of the House, and with tact and zeal has laboured behind the scenes on behalf of temperance reform. Apart from politics, he belongs to the Society of Friends. His wife, who died many years since, commenced the humanitarian enterprise formerly known as Mrs. Hilton's Creche. For over sixty-five years, Mr. Hilton has been a total abstainer. When sixty years of age, a doctor advised him to write the following sentence in his hat so that he could always see it, "I can't do at sixty what I did at forty," but, said Mr. Hilton a short time since, "I have done what I did at forty up till very near the present time."

MR. LUCIEN WOLF, who presids at the great dinner in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the return of the Jews to England, is one of the best-informed journalists of the day on foreign affairs. He has of late made a special study of Russia's condition, and his articles in the "Times" showing that the Empire of the Romanoffs was bankrupt produced a prompt rejoinder from M. Kokeytseff, the Minister of Finance. Mr. Wolf, who was born in 1857, had his first journalistic experience on the staff of the Jewish World, with which he was connected from 1874 to 1893, latterly as sub-editor and leader-writer. For the last sixteen years he has been on the staff of the "Daily Graphic." His occupancy of the chair at the commemoration dinner, which takes place at the Hotel Great Central, and will be attended by many eminent people, is only his due, as he was the founder and first president of the Jewish Historical Society of England. Of equal importance is the fact that he was first to write a complete and reliable account of the story of the readmission of the Jews into England in 1655 by Oliver Cromwell.

THE RIDDLE OF THE RURAL SPHINX.

BY AN ELECTION AGENT.

A GOOD deal has been said and written concerning the political awakening of the agricultural labourer, but, despite the eulogiums bestowed upon him, the fact remains that to the majority of those who were actually engaged in the work of the recent elections, the rural voter was as much a puzzle as the hardest riddle of the fabled Sphinx. Silent and suspicious in private conversation, unresponsive in general to platform oratory, he frustrated the attempts of the most experienced electioneering hands to draw him, and it was only by most careful watching at meetings and local interpretation, that one came to understand something of the working of his thoughts and the bent of his opinions. Conclusions drawn from a six weeks' experience of electioneering in purely agricultural constituencies in East Anglia may be of interest at the present and of some guidance for the future.

Three things especially appeared to interest the rural voter, these being the Education Act, the Big Loaf or Fiscal Question, and Chinese Labour, their relative importance in his mind being seemingly in order given; and of the three the Education Act bulked out of all proportion to the others. Home Rule did not seem to move him at all, the alien disturbed him not, and Colonial Conferences and a spirited foreign policy were things unregarded.

The extreme prominence given in the counties to the education question is explained in two ways: (1) the persistent activity of the Nonconformist, who takes his politics seriously and is a power in the villages, and (2) the resentment of the labourer to his children being kept at school long after the age at which he commenced life, and far beyond what he himself considers a reasonable period.

With regard to the first-mentioned cause, the political Nonconformist had good ground to sow in and efficient machinery ready to hand.

It was only necessary to hint that the Tories had passed the Education Act for the benefit of the parson to at once excite feeling against the Act and its originators, for the ancient and hereditary and unreasoning prejudice of the agricultural labourer against the parson and the squire is not dead yet. The rustic is more friendly disposed towards the squire than he was. The young heir of the county family, fresh from college and brimming over with enthusiasm for social work acquired at his University, goes amongst the labourers, jokes with them, plays with them their old games and teaches them new ones, and enjoys their hardly-won confidence.

The parson does not stand on the same plane as the squire, and truth obliges one to say that it is very largely the parson's own fault. The typical rector or vicar of the rural parish wraps himself around with a cloak of class exclusiveness, and carries through life the cold hauteur of the old-fashioned college don. He is the priest, the taskmaster of the consciences of his flock, and rarely the friend of his people. His curate, where he maintains one, may be both keen and amiable, but the parson's wife keeps him and the labourer in their places, and the labourer takes his view of the parson from his spiritual head.

The dissenting minister and the chapel deacon are free from this class privilege. They understand the people, from which some of them have sprung; they have their hands on their pulses, and they know how quickest to stir their emotions. So they have taken advantage of the unhappy sentimental rupture (as it is in nine cases out of ten) between the parson and the rustic to stir up political strife by representing the Education Act as a measure intended to enable the parson to further tyrannize over the people. Of course, any such interference will be denied now that the mischief has been done, but it was plainly traceable whilst the elections were in progress. The seeds of discontent and misrepresentation were sown insidiously, like the enemy's sowing of the tares mentioned in the Bible, but they were sown most effectively. For months every Dissenting chapel in the villages was a Liberal committee room, and every Dissenting pastor a Liberal election agent. The full extent of the mischief done was not appreciated by the Unionists until the election was well under way, and it was then too late to undo it.

The keeping of the children at school to advanced ages is a very real grievance to the labourer, and, though it is one from which neither party would be wishful of relieving him, because of the future of his offspring, yet it was an easy thing to express sympathy in such a way that the labourer might gather that the Liberals would relieve him of this burden. In some cases the county councils, governed by Progressives, have gone really to extremes in this matter of education, but, of course, all the blame was saddled upon the Unionist Government, and many a labourer's vote was given to the Liberal candidate in consequence.

The big loaf was a factor in determining to the elections, but not so important a one in the counties as in the towns. The agricultural labourer did not swallow all that the Radical orator or canvasser told him, and showed a disposition to trust the Unionists on the fiscal policy to an extent which was really surprising. The writer heard a labourer holding forth to his fellows after a meeting in this strain! The Tories ain't done me no arm. Ten years ago I had only ten bob a week, and jolly hard me and the missus found it to get along; but I've thirteen bob a week now, and it's all right. I don't want to go back to ten bob a week, and so I shall vote Tory. Another an intelligent old man, with whom the writer had some conversation, said he could remember the bad times of the early years of the last century, when, as a boy, he lived on water messes, turnips out of the fields, and potatoes, rarely tasting meat, and having to eat bread which the boy of to-day would scarcely look at. I don't want to go back to them old days, said the old man, nor yet my grand-children, and I don't believe we shall have them. The Government have done a lot for us chaps, an' I'll trust 'em. So, although representations of loaves were sent round in all sorts of forms to catch votes, the big loaf scare was no scare in the parts of East Anglia in which the write was at work.

The Chinese labour matter had some effect in places, especially where the boy of some villager had gone out to South Africa as a soldier and never returned. Sometimes one would hear an indignant growl from some one in an audience about England encouraging slavery; but it was only the very few who believed the marvellous stories they had been told by the Liberals of the imprisonment and ill-treatment of the coolies.

Other questions had their effect in localities, but generally it was the education question which decided the fate of the Unionist party in the country districts, and that decision was brought about almost entirely by the activity and—one must say it—the misrepresentations of Nonconformists. The thing was overdone, and will bring a reaction in due course. The villagers, indeed, were beginning to have their eyes opened whilst the elections were still running. They found that these dear friends of theirs, who were so keenly anxious to preserve their personal liberty in the matter of the education of the children and the management of the schools, were intent on depriving them of their personal liberty as to what they should drink and as to their visiting their favourite public-house. The Nonconformist is pledged to insist upon extreme temperance legislation, and once he commences to clamour for it he will lose the influence he gained in this election. That is why village reading-rooms so rarely succeed. The labourer is not permitted to be natural there. The village public is his club, his auditorium, and very largely his college. We may be sorry for the party who tries to turn him out of it and shut it up. Another thing the Nonconformist pastor is being spoilt by success, and is becoming more priestly and dictatorial than the most aggressive of the Anglican priests whom he so frequently abuses. The sweeping of the polls has occasioned much anxiety to thoughtful Nonconformists as well as to cautious members of the Liberal party. Then, the village children, who will be voters in a few years' time are taking a most lively interest in public affairs, reading their newspapers and disputing among themselves. They in many instances, know far better than their fathers what issues were at stake in the election. They, will not be caught by platform flummery or cottage door claptrap. The future of this country will be safe in their hands, for they most certainly will not be Little Englanders. They will assuredly bring its revenges to the Unionist party, who will not have to sojourn long in the wilderness if they are watchful and prepared.

VOTING IN THE CITY.

MR. BALFOUR'S OVERWELMING MAJORITY.

THE "PARTITION" DEBATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 27.

In the election for the City, the result of the polling is as follows :—

Mr. Balfour .....15,474.
Mr. T. Gibson Bowles .....4,134.

Mr. Balfour is confined to his bed with a chill.

In 1900 the Unionist candidates were returned unopposed. In 1892 the majority of the Unionists over the Independent Conservative candidate was 5,051. In January last the majority had increased to 10,306. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs then polled 15,619 votes as compared with the 15,474 of Mr. Balfour in whose favour he resigned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LABOURITE "WORDS OF WISDOM."

LONDON, FEB. 27.

During the debate on Mr. Roberts' amendment to the Address, Sir John Jardine advised the extension of the principle of associating the Government in India with natives of intellect and proved character.

Mr. J. D. Rees said the precipitancy in pressing the partition of Bengal, had exacerbated the national feelings of the Bengalis, but it was necessary to remember it was approved of by the planting industry who deserved well of their country. He affirmed that the natives were well qualified for the Judicial Bench.

Mr. O'Donnell, member for Walworth, criticised the general policy of Lord Curzon's Government.

Mr. Davis, member for Hackney, condemned the partition and considered that the conferring on the people of a share in the Government was the only safety valve for people trained to western ideas.

Mr. Smeaton urged that a Royal Commission be sent to India to enquire into what might be done to satisfy the national aspirations of Indians.

THE PREMIER INDISPOSED.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Chamberlain are both indisposed.

AMERICAN ARMAMENTS.

Admiral Togo as an Exemplar.

With a view to emphasizing the necessity of keeping the Army and Navy in the highest state of efficiency in peace time in order to be prepared for war, President Roosevelt has addressed the Secretary for War who has issued the same as a general order, the letter reciting the achievements of Admiral Togo and repeating for the benefit of the American forces Admiral Togo's address at the conclusion of the war.

THE OUTBREAK AT NANCHANG.

Movement of Warships.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that thirty-three survivors of the Nanchang massacre have arrived at Kiukiang.

The French warship Descartes and the American warship Quiros have started for Kiukiang.

The British warships Clio and Teal are now at Kiukiang.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Feeling More Hopeful.

Some progress was made at the Algeciras Conference yesterday and the feeling is more hopeful.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

A Brilliant Function.

Prince Eitel and the Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg were married yesterday afternoon at Berlin with brilliant ceremonies.

AUSTRALIA AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Ten Shillings a Week Proposed.

The unanimous report of the Australian Commonwealth Commission proposes old age pensions of ten shillings weekly to all twenty-five years residents aged 65. The cost is estimated at 1 1/2 millions.

THE DHULEEP SINGH'S CLAIM.

Vexatious and Frivolous.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Court of Appeal has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, dismissing Dhuleep Singh's action against the Secretary of State for India, as frivolous and vexatious.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO JAPAN.

Closing Scenes.

The Mikado and Prince Arthur of Connaught have exchanged farewell visits.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO REUNION.

France is negotiating with Great Britain for measures to be taken for promoting Indian immigration into Reunion.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHINESE LABOUR QUESTION.

Effect of the New Policy.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The House of Lords debated the Chinese labour question till midnight last night.

Lord Roberts agreed with Lord Milner as to the disastrous effect a change of policy would make in South Africa.

Dr. Macnamara, the Liberal member for Camberwell, speaking last night in London referring to Lord Elgin's repudiation of Chinese slavery said there were certain elements in the Cabinet entirely out of touch with the temper and spirit of the English people and Lord Elgin must learn that he is in the Cabinet in order to materialise Liberal ideas and nothing else.

THE SOKOTO DISASTER.

Reassuring News.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the remaining Whites at Sokoto were safe.

THE NILE TRAFFIC.

Sir E. Grey said the operations of the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company were not objectionable and Imperial interference was not necessary.

SURVEY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

Three detachments of the Survey of India have been formed for the Survey of Cantonments throughout India. No. 1 under Mr. J. McHatton is employed in the Punjab ; No. 2 under Mr. E. G. Little, in Bombay Presidency, and No. 3 under Mr. L. Pocock in Madras. The work is to be completed in three years.

THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

LEAVES FOR BENARES.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

The Duchess of St. Albans leaves Calcutta tonight for Benares, and Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson the well-known Canadians for Madras.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE GOVERNOR DISTRIBUTES PRIZES FOR SHOOTING.

IGATPURI, FEB. 28.

This morning at Igatpuri General Greenfield inspected the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the close of a week's training. He was present at the Block-House competition on Tuesday. At the ball in the evening yesterday H. E. Lord Lamington distributed prizes for proficiency in shooting.

DARING BURGLARY AT POONA.

THIEVES ASSAULT THE POSTMASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 28.

In the early hours of this morning a most determined burglary took place at Yerrowda Post Office. The burglars, it appears, made an entrance by breaking the padlock on the door leading to the garden at the side of the Post Office. From the garden they made their way by a narrow path to the back of the house, pulled some stones down and removed the bar. The Postmaster's name is Balwant Janardhan Devoratkar. He was sleeping in the adjoining room of the Post Office with his family, when about one o'clock a female member feeling someone pulling the blanket woke up and saw three or four men in the room. She jumped up, ran outside and began to call out. The Postmaster was seized and beaten and threatened. The men then secured a trunk containing clothes and loose cash and forced their way into the Post Office. The Postmaster struggled and got into the Post Office where he shouted as loud as could, but, although the police chowkey is only a few yards off, no one heeded his cries. The thieves then ransacked the Post Office, but fortunately were not able to find the bulk of money, so they took some money and stamps amounting to a few rupees which included the money for a value payable parcel recently delivered at the Deccan College and also carried off a packet of quinine.

Probably becoming alarmed at the noise made by woman, the burglars decamped going off in the direction of Sirur Road. A search was made and resulted in the empty trunk being found, also the packets of quinine powder. The police are diligently making further inquiries.

AN UNTRUE RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 28.

There is a persistent rumour here that Sir Krishna Murthi has resigned the Dewanship of Mysore. There is the best authority for contradicting this.

The matter of his retirement or extension of service is under the consideration of the Government of India, and until an official announcement is made which will be shortly, the rumour may be deemed as mere surmise.

NEW EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

A Press Note has been issued stating that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an Excise Commissioner for Burma and a special police officer as Chief Superintendent of Excise.

The latter appointment has been sanctioned for five years only. The former will receive a local allowance of Rs. 250 monthly, and the latter Rs. 200 in addition to the pay of the rank.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S ANNUAL MEETING.

THE PRESIDENT'S IMPORTANT REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

The Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar President, at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce here this afternoon, delivered a businesslike address in which he summed up the events of the past year as they affected the commercial community. Referring to Lord Curzon he said that the time was not ripe to give a fair, calm and impartial review of his administration, but that the man who said Lord Curzon had done no good to India must have gone about with his eyes shut, Speaking of the new Home Government and its fiscal views, he pointed out that India had grown up and expanded under an absolute system of free trade and that he was strongly of opinion we should adhere to it. With reference to the Military reorganisation controversy he supported Lord Curzon, but held that the latter's resignation should have been over the principle and not over the details of the scheme. He went on to refer to the financial aspects of the question and pointed out that expenditure upon the army now amounts to twenty millions sterling annually out of a total of Government revenue of fifty millions. He held that a compromise ordered by Mr. John Morley provided a satisfactory settlement of the question.

Referring to Lord Minto he said that however much we may admire the restless energy and great abilities of Lord Curzon, we must admit that, like individuals, governments and countries need periods of rest and he hoped Lord Minto would give us that rest and direct his attention to the advancement of agriculture and commerce.

Discussing the Partition of Bengal, he expressed the opinion that if Government had any idea of animosity that would be aroused they would have had great hesitation in proposing the measure. He condemned the attempt made by those who opposed the arrangement to establish a boycott of European goods and declared that it had prevented the Chamber from rendering an assistance which under different circumstances they might have afforded. With the Swadeshi movement pure and simple he had the greatest sympathy.

Mr. Apcar then went on to discuss a number of matters of more local importance, and in the course of his remarks urged the adoption of lowering the freight charges upon the East Indian Railway and hinted that if steps were not taken by Government to remedy the constantly recurring complaint in regard to the shortage of railway wagons, the Chamber might find it necessary to adopt a new means of calling attention to the matter. He also expressed an opinion that the utmost the officials could do to assist procuring of labour was to furnish information as to the conditions obtaining in the various districts so that employers could know where to go.

Another important speech was that made by Mr. Nimmo who dwelt upon the growing trade of the Fort of Calcutta and the need of improving railway and water communications to feed it. He pointed out that if the East Indian Railway were allowed to drop their freight rates to the level at which they could compete with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, they would still make a profit of Rs. 234 against Rs. 20 made by their competitors upon every hundred tons of grain carried from Cawnpore to sea.

POONA MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS.

THE RESULTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 28.

The motorists left Kolhapur this morning at 9. His Highness hospitably treated them while at Kolhapur. Buttler was first in the run and then Rushtom. At about ten miles out of Kolhapur, evidently in great difficulty with their running, they were struggling along and five miles further down encountered Pat Stewart, who had to stop short as he had broken his belt. Mr. Padumji fortunately turned up at the scene of disaster in his De Dion, and rendered every possible assistance. Stewart's Argyll drew up at this point too, having had to halt on account of a windless front tyre. Vincent passed at this juncture thirty-four miles out of Kolhapur. Mr. Brown who was going well got stranded with a puncture and Robert stopped to render him assistance. It was not long before he mended matters and got away. A mile further up Captain Brewis burst a tyre and was quite disabled. It was most unfortunate as he had been doing splendidly. He elected to drop out of the trials as it would have taken him a couple of hours to get the tyre mended. To his good luck Mr. Vincent motored up in time and having a seat vacant after dropping Mr. Wallinger at Karad took the Captain on. His machine was given in charge of a policeman at the turn into Satara. Mr. Brown came a fearful cropper and injured both himself and his machine to some extent. Mody was first to arrive at Satara having had a non-stop run from Kolhapur. Pat Stewart got along magnificently soon after mending his puncture and he arrived at Satara in the best time. All the others had non-stop runs to Satara. Butler and Rushtom did not return there till late in the afternoon. Roberts had a narrow escape from a serious accident when he was descending the incline. Happily he stopped in time otherwise he would have crashed into a cart and Mr. Padamjee's car which came on immediately after would have run into him. Two miles out of Satara, Raphael came to grief and this was about the most distressing accident that occurred during the whole run. It appears that across the road some villainous villagers had placed large stones and Raphael coming down at a tremendous pace struck up against the stones and smashed up. There was no alternative but to send him and his broken machine back in a cart to Satara whence he will entrain down to Bombay. Narshima had a second puncture which delayed him considerably, but he managed to get along after this. It is probable that Butler and Rushtom will have to entrain for Satara, if they manage to reach that place in safety. The rest came on all right.

An "At Home' was held near Parbatli and a large crowd turned out to witness the distribution of prizes. The following is the result :—

The Charles Hardinge Cup, value Rs. 150, awarded to competitor found on the termination of trials to have finished the whole run in the best average time with the maximum and minimum limits, was won by Lieut Henderson, 125th Napier Rifles. Total time for 300 miles, 14 hours,

Second prize Mr. Padamjee's Queen Anne silver tea set, won by Mr. Pat Stewart. Time—14 hours.

The Jeejeebhoy Cup to a rider making the third best performance. Won by Mr. Mody riding on Irani's Hobart. Time 15 hours 41 minutes.

The Ghaswalla Cup for making the fourth best performance, awarded to Mr. Roberts.

The Consolation prize presented Mr. Tinkler.—Won by Mr. Brown.

For hillclimbing : the Davur Cup.—Won by Mr. Raphael on A. Pickards F. N. But as Raphael was disqualified it was presented to Mr. Modey. Second prize presented by Messrs. N. Mehta awarded to Lieut. Henderson.

For flying miles the prize was won by Mr. Pat Stewart.

The Tortoise prize was won by Mr. Mody on Irani's Hobart.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

POLITICS AT HOME.

SPEECH BY MR. BIRRELL.

LONDON, February 12th.—Mr. Augustine Birrell President of the Board of Education, speaking yesterday at Halifax, referred to the Education Bill to be submitted to the new Parliament. He trusted that ill-nourished children would be dealt with in a generous spirit.

AUSTRALIAN FREE TRADERS.

CONGRATULATE THE PREMIER ON HIS VICTORY.

Victoria, February 8.—A meeting of the Freetrade Liberal Association of Victoria passed the following resolution to-day :—"The Council of the Free Trade Liberal Association desires to express to the British Prime Minister its heartiest congratulations on the overwhelming success of the Liberal Party at the recent elections and the distinct and substantial acknowledgment by the British electors that they still adhere to the great Liberal principles embodied in Free Trade."

Mr. Bond, M. L. A., who submitted the motion, asserted that the work done by the Free Trade Association had some effect on the Labour Members now describing themselves as "fiscal atheists," and were frightened to do anything with the fiscal question except to have reform.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

COST OF MAINTAINING LABOUR MEMBERS.

London, February 12th.—The report of the Labour Representation Committee declares that the election of twenty-nine of the Committee's candidates at the recent elections necessitates the doubling of the affiliated societies subscriptions.

This burden, the Committee urges, ought not to be imposed at all as the Party is doing national work, and ought to be paid out of national funds.

LIBERAL WHIP IN THE LORDS.

London, Feb. 12th.—Lord Ribblesdale has been appointed Liberal Whip in the House of Lords.

AN ELECTION PETITION.

ALLEGATON OF BRIBERY.

London, February 11th.—A petition has been lodged against the election of Mr. A. Fell, the newly-returned Unionist, M. P., for Great Yarmouth.

Bribery, in the shape of treating, is alleged against Mr. Fell's agents.

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

MURDERS BY CHRISTIANISED KAFFIRS.

POLICE INSPECTOR KILLED BY ZULUS.

London, February 10th.—The natives near Richmond, in Natal, having announced their refusal to pay the poll-tax, two armed natives were recently arrested. Yesterday the trouble assumed a more serious aspect. Forty armed Zulus ambushed a party of police, and their ringleader contemptuously struck Inspector Hunt in the face with the flat of his assegai, whereupon the inspector shot his assailant dead. A melee then ensued in which the inspector and a trooper were killed. The rest of the troopers were compelled to retire, one riding for miles with an assegai in his back. Martial law has been proclaimed, the carbineers and artillery have been mobilised, and the volunteers have been summoned.

SWAZILAND BORDER.

TRANSVAAL PRECAUTIONS.

The Transvaal authorities, owing to the native outbreak at Richmond, are guarding the Swaziland borders.

DEMAND FOR MORE TROOPS.

NATIVE ATTITUDE THREATENING.

London, February 12th.—The murderers of the Richmond district are Christianised Kaffirs who belong to the Mvelis tribe. They have abandoned their kraals and have fled to the bush near the source of the Komanzi River, where it will be difficult to bring them to justice. Three hundred and fifty Natal Carbineers and a battery of field artillery have gone to the scene of the disturbance. The attitude of the natives is threatening. The small bodies of troops distributed throughout the country may possibly check the trouble, but it is considered that more drastic measures are advisable. The trouble is connected almost equally with the ordinary hut tax as with the new poll-tax.

The only Imperial troops in Natal at present are 200 belonging to the garrison regiment stationed at Maritzburg.

"AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS."

It is thought that Imperial troops ought to strengthen the local garrisons in the towns and villages. At present the crops are unripe, a fact which may possibly serve as a deterrent to an extended rising. At present the natives in Zulu and other territory are not affected by the unrest, but owing to the outbreak originating as above it is feared that the Ethiopian movement (Africa for the Africans) is considered a power of mischief. The Cameron Highlanders at Pretoria are proceeding to Maritzburg.

The officials, from the information in their possession, are hopeful that the outbreak may prove purely local.

GOVERNMENT WARNED AGAINST VACILLATION

"The Times," recalling the interaction of the Transvaal question and the native question in 1877 and 1881, says that the Natal incident should serve to strengthen Mr. Lyttelton's appeal for continuity of policy and his warning as to the danger to be apprehended from vacillation.

LARGE NEW GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

London, Feb. 10.—The newspaper "Engineer" states that the new German battleships are to have a displacement of 19,000 tons, and are to carry 14 12-inch guns.

CITY OF LONDON CONTEST.

London, Feb. 11.—Mr. Mason, the Freetrade candidate, who is opposing Mr. Balfour for the City of London, will proceed to the poll without the help of the Liberal Association.

RAND MINING DISASTER.

FIFTY-FIVE KAFFIRS DROWNED.

London, Feb. 10.—Owing to heavy rains, the Rudd shaft of the South Rose Deep mine on the Rand suddenly became flooded. Fifty-five natives working below were drowned.

THE SIBERIAN REVOLT.

RINGLEADERS CAPTURED.

London, Feb. 11.—The Russian troops, after a stubborn fight, captured the ringleaders of the recent disorders along the Trans-Siberian railway. Quantities of arms and dynamite were seized.

THE REVOLT AT CHITA.

LINIEVITCH'S TELL-TALE DISCOVERY.

London, Feb. 10.—General Linivitch reports that the troops have discovered in the railway workshops at Chita, in Trans-Baikalia, a great store of revolutionary arms, bombs, and pyroxyline. Many arrests have been effected.

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS IN CHINA

London, Feb. 12.—Anti-Christian riots are spreading in the Chinese province of Fokien. Japan's Southern China squadron is ready to act, in the event of a revival of Boxerism.

London, Feb. 10.—The Chinese Boxers, who destroyed the Presbyterian mission buildings at Chan-pu also destroyed those of the Roman Catholic mission at the same place. The total damage is stated at £10,000.

(Concluded on page 8.)

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. S. M. Edwards, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The election of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Khan, Colombo, as a Life-Member of the Society was announced.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Ernaculum—Monographs of the Ethnographical Survey of the Cochin State, Nos. 7, 10. From Paris—Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris, for December 1905 and January 1905. From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Deutsche pan Morgendandischen Gesellschaft, Heft, 4. From Rome—Atti della Societa Romance di Anthropologia, Vol. XII, Fasc. II. From Brussels—Congress International d' Expansion Economiqua Mondiale—Documents Preliminaries et compte rendu des seances.

The Honorary Secretary laid on the table a letter dated 10th Feb. 1900 from the Secretary to Government, General Department and a copy of the Government Resolution No. 859 of 9th February 1903, regarding the reconstitution of the Committee of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. The 20th annual report of the Society and the Financial Statements for the year 1905 were read and adopted.

Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retired) proposed that Mr. S. M. Edwards, I. C. S., be elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. While proposing the name he said that all the members know well what great interest the President took in the affairs of the Society. Not only that, but he read very interesting papers and notes on Anthropological subjects. In re-electing Mr. Edwardes, the Society would have as President one who had made his name in the field of antiquarian research and Anthropological matters.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. D. A. D. Monte, M. D.

The Honorary Secretary, in placing the proposition before the meeting for its acceptance, added that having come into closer contact with the President during the past year, he could testify to what had fallen from the lips of the proposer, and say in short that the President's general presence in the Society had added, as it were, new blood and given new life to the work of the Society.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

The following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected :—Vice-Presidents—Messrs. James MacDonald and K. R. Cama. Members of Council—Col. A. S. Jayakar, I. M. S. (Retired) and Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, S. T. Bhandare, R. S. Jayakar and R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. And Auditor—Mr. K. R. Cama and Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramjee Patell.

The President Mr S. M. Edwardes, I C. S. was warmly received on rising to deliver his inaugural address which was as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I observe that on three occasions since our Society was first organised in 1883, addresses have been read by your Presidents for the time being, detailing the lines of research upon which the activities of our Society should be concentrated. I refer to the addresses of our first President Mr. Tyrell Leith, of Mr. Denzil Ibbertson, and of Mr. H. H. Risley. These are names well known in the history of Anthropological and Ethnological research; and it would be the merest waste of time for me to repeat or attempt to improve upon their "dicta." On the other hand, in a review of the past year's work, which is, I believe, supposed to constitute the bedrock of the annual presidential address, it will not perhaps be out of place to ask ourselves in what manner and to what extent we have carried out the suggestions and acted upon the schemes formulated by those scholars in past years. Anthropology, I need hardly remark, is a term of very wide signification, for it embraces every subject connected with the study of mankind from Craniology and Anthropometry to comparative Folklore and the significance of sorcery and witchcraft. Its extraordinary range and variety was aptly commented upon by the learned President of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland in 1903. A peculiarity of the study of Anthropology, he remarked is its lack of demarcations; sooner or later the student of Anthropology finds himself wandering into fields that are occupied by other sciences. The practical difficulty of drawing a dividing line between the legitimate scope of Anthropology and that of other studies is so great that we have often been told there is no science of Anthropology. This lack of definiteness adds a charm to the subject and is fertile in the production of new ideas, for it is at the fringe of a science that originality has its greatest scope.

As an example of this statement of Mr. Haddon, I may recall to your memory the various heads of research categorized by former Presidents of this Society. Discarding the broad heads of Ethnology, Sociology, Psilology, and Religon, we have the study of comparative religion and folklore, the religion of the pre-Aryan races, sorcery, witchcraft and necromancy, the constitution and practices of religious orders, animal and plant mythology and totemism, demon-worship, all matters connected with the genesis development of Man, anthropometry, marriage-rites, burial-practices, death-rites, rural ceremonies, and social customs and organization. To these may be added such subjects as Anatomy, Embryology, and Physiology which lie rather within the domain of the professor of medicine. Now, with regard to the papers which have been read by our members during the past year, I observe that the majority,—eight out of eleven, excluding Mr. Bomanji Patel's valuable statistics on suicides in Bombay,—deal with religion and its sub-heads, folklore, sorcery, and witchcraft, while the remaining three deal with social customs and characteristics. In other words, we have to some extent probed the "arcana" of religion at the expense of allied subjects of no less importance and have, to a certain degree, supplanted fact by theory. Ethnology, Totemism, Psychopathy, Anthropometry, and facts dealing with what Mr. Leith called the genesic development of Man have for the time being fallen into the shade. So far as Ethnology is concerned our work must in future be somewhat superfluous, in view of the great Ethnographical Survey which is at present being conducted by the orders of the Government of India. But I see no reason why we should not, as a Society help that work by submitting paper read by our members here and framed on the lines laid down by the local Superintendent of the Survey. As you are doubtless aware the little green covered Ethnographical bulletins which we from time to time receive are based primarily upon answers compiled by school masters and members of the educational department up-country to questions framed by the officer in charge of the Survey. Might it not be a good plan for our members to take that list of questions (any number of copies can, doubtless, be obtained) then choose some particular caste or class other than those already in the collection, and by inquiry and observation work out the answers? We should in time thus gather together in our records a fine collection of scientific facts regarding the numerous castes of India, and we should simultaneously be aiding a work of magnitude and importance. We might perhaps make a start with the classes whom we meet in the neighbourhood of Bombay; the Kolis of Dinda, for example, the Palshikar Brahmans, the Bhois, the Thakurs, the Vaivals, the Bhandaris, and such classes as the Phadgis of whom Mr. P. B. Joshi gave us recently an interesting account and of whose existence some of us, including myself, were up till that time unaware.

Another subject to which we might devote our attention and partly within the domain of Religion and partly within that of Ethnology is the constitution and practice of religious or semi-religious bodies like the Gosavis and Bhaigis. Mr. Oman has of course, gone far towards elucidating the mystery of these mens' lives in his "Mystics, Ascetics, and Saints of India :" but from my own experience at Walkeshwar I can say that there is still much to be written about them, and particularly about those who sit in meditation by the Ban Ganga, or those who, smeared with ashes or clad in ochre-coloured robes, marked either with the "Trifala or Tripundra" wander down the Walkeshwar road every morning to solicit alms in the city. It would be most interesting to have a paper describing the life of one of these men, showing to which of the sects of Gosavis he belongs, the Giri, Puri Bharati or Saraswati; how he first came to enter the fellowship of peripatetic saints, of what his daily occupation consists, to what shrines he has journeyed and at what times; what symbols he bears and what those symbols indicate. I feel convinced that the field of research into the life and customs of the many different sects of so called ascetics is by no means fully harvested,—a fact which in large measure arises from the notorious disinclination of such people to satisfy the enquirer whose objects they do not comprehend. Another point worthy of notice in connection with them is the extent to which the professed Shaivites have amalgamated with professed Vaishnavas, and the extent to which each main division has adopted the tenets and symbols of the other. Such intermittent enquiries as I have been able to make tend to the belief that the followers of Vishnu have become considerably intermingled with the devotees of Shiva and that even in the matter of frontal sect marks, once so rigidly distinct, the Vaishnava ascetic is not always distinguishable from his Shaiva brother. The effect upon them of the gradual spread of education would form the subject-matter of no worthless article, and in the end the various contributions from members on the same subject might be cast into a single volume of permanent interest, published by and under the authority of the Society.

Concluded on page 6.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

New Plays.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL VISITORS.

IMPROVING THE "ENTENTE MUNICIPALE."

PARIS, FEB. 9.

The members of the L. C. C. returned so late to their hotel after Monday night's reception at the Hotel de Ville that they were not ready to begin Tuesday's business and pleasure before ten o'clock in the morning. Dr. Brousse and the members of the Municipal Council called at the hotel for their guests, who are to make a tour of Paris under the guidance of their Paris colleagues. On their arrival the Municipal Councillors were received by Sir E. A. Cornwall, Mr. Evan Spicer, Lieut.-Colonel Probyn and the other County Councillors, and after exchanging greetings hosts and guests took their places in open landaus which were in waiting and drove off, escorted by a squadron of Municipal Guards. Quite early the cortege, after driving through the Boulevard des Capucines, the Rue de la Paix, the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue de Rivoli, and the Boulevard Sebastopol, reached the corner of the Rue de la Cossonnerie, where a triumphal arch had been erected, formed of various comestibles, by the Paris Fetes Committee and the Markets Syndicate. Under the arch M. Brezillon, President of the Fetes Committee, M. Leonard, President of the Federal Union of Market Salesmen, and representatives of other organizations, were waiting, including Mlle. Alvaret, the "Reine des Halles," who was supported by her maids of honour, Mlles. Phillipont and Blanche. The ladies, advancing, presented their compliments, accompanied by gifts of flowers to the County Councillors, and the band played "God Save the King" and the Marseillaise alternately. Sir E. Cornwell thanked the ladies very cordially, and bestowed the customary salute on Mlle. Alvaret. Outsides the markets a considerable crowd had gathered, and a cordon of police kept order, under the direction of M. Lepine, Perfect of Police. A procession was formed, the members of the organization known as the "Harmonie des Halles" leading the way, and proceeded through the markets to the Trade Exchange, by way of the Central Market Hall, which was prettily decorated with flags.

At the Elysee, the speech of President Loubet created the happiest impression upon the County Councillors. Its evident sincerity struck home. One detected even a certain emotion as if the inception and development of the Entente had been some cherished thing that had worked itself into the warp and woof of the Presidential term. M. Loubet's face it always kindly, always sympathetic; to-day it seemed to take on a new phase of friendly intimacy. One felt the handshake across the formalities of the Protocol. It will probably be found to be one of the most successful speeches in his career. Very interesting was his allusion to his conversation with the King when Prince of Wales, at which was already seen the dawn of a good understanding. Finally, there was the superb invocation of the two nations. Apostles of peace, progress, and civilisation. The setting of the picture, too, was worthy of a great artist. The Councillors were gathered in a semi-circle, with Sir Edwin Cornwall and M. Brousse in the centre of the arc. The President was announced, and approached with Sir Francis Bertie, a friend of Paris, a friend of France, as M. Loubet called him later in his speech. On the walls of the apartment hung priceless tapestries of the Gobelins and magnificent lustres of electric lights lit up the details of an exquisite ceiling. Despite weather that faintly recalled the fog fiend in London, and was succeeded, as evening fell, by a raw dampness, the day has been most pleasant. Perhaps the only sorrow that dwells in the minds of hosts is the shortness of the visit to Versailles, owing to the constant necessity of moving on. The luncheon at the Reservoirs, was a great success socially, gastronomically, oratorically. There were speeches, excellent speeches, but it was almost impossible to hear, the noise of conversation and the clatter of the artillery of the kitchen being so great. One of the aptest phrases was M. Brousse's comparison of Versailles With Windsor : both the birthplace of Kings, both engaged now in affairs of commerce. The Paris chairman, indeed, charms every one with his tact, with his bonhomie, with his perfect fashion of greasing the wheels of an international function.

Advantage is being taken of the presence of the County Councillors to urge on a new project for the Channal Tunnel. A model of a remarkable character is now on private exhibition in one of the rooms of the Garedu Nord. A visit was paid to it this afternoon, and the advantages of the new scheme were pointed out by M. Sartiaux, the distinguished directeur of the technical section of the railway. The company believes that the moment is propitious for making an appeal to the British public, when old—time prejudices have disappeared under the beneficent rays of the Entente. The red ensign that flies from the City Hall not only expresses the welcome of Paris to the visitors, but it seems to bespeak a national solicitude. The visit of the Councillors is not only gratifying in itself, but it has brought a truce in the religious war. The enumeration of the chattels of the churches is proceeding each day, but some sort of secret arrangement seems to exist between the Government and the cures. Indeed, the latter are accused by some of the political sort of Catholics of concealing from their flock the day and the hour of the agent's visit. These precautions have been taken, clearly, to avoid a repetition of the scenes that have certainly shocked Christendom. It is to be hoped that they will not be repeated when the last of the Councillors says "Au revoir et merci!" to Paris and the Parisians on Sunday morning next.

The "Peril Jaune," at the Vaudeville, has nothing to do with the Japanese question : I was going to say that it has nothing to do with the Vaudeville. It is certainly surprising to find such a play staged at the best of the Boulevard houses, and acted by what I regard as the best all-round troupe in Paris. It is a little melancholy to find actors that one has seen in great parts cast for a role that is little more than supernumerary. However, M. Porel, the manager of the Vaudeville, is a clever man, and doubtless his idea in mounting Peril Jaune is to give us a light and frolicsome interlude before proceeding to heavier dishes. The Yellow Peril, which one would have fancied belonged to the joyous family of farces at the Palais Royal, is concerned with the adventures of a light-hearted young person named Denise. Denise loves, and is loved by, the Comte de Castel-Guyon a diplomat with a future. By one of those little accidents that happen in real life as well as on the stage, Denise becomes united to the wrong man, and that man is the genial Privert, who keeps a railway buffet. Denise apparently thinks that the homely bird in the hand is worth more than the finer bird of the diplomat away on some topmost branch. But the diplomatic bird comes to earth, so to speak, on the very morning of the marriage of Denise with Pivert. There is a mutual recognition, and it does not take Denise long to decide between the humble and yellow-plumaged Pivert and the aristocratic Castel-Guyon. Inside of ten minutes she has left the plates and dishes and other accessories of the railway restaurant, and fled with her old lover.

Years pass—five years, Castel-Guyon thinks it time to regulate his position, more especially as he is moving upward in diplomacy. Denise, by one of those extraordinary transitions known only to the theatre, becomes a perfect hostess to a diplomat, after having been a perfect wiper of dishes. Pivert is the obstacle, of course, to Denise becoming recognised. The good man refuses either to divorce or to divorce. Instead, he comes to Castel-Guyon, not knowing his identity and there meets Denise. As the muchinjured man, of course, he has every right to call the parties names. He makes a strange stipulation : that his wife should return to him for a day. After that she may go free, and he will sue for a divorce. Denise

taken it into her head to carry out the plan, and in the last act you see her back in the restaurant. But Castel-Guyon arrives and claims possession. Pivert yields eventually, especially when Denise's prospective successor arrives upon the scene. That is the whole story. It is enlivened by Pivert, who is a highly diverting person. He is the "Peril Jaune"—a sort of double joke of the authors (M.M. Alexandre Bisson and A. de St. Albin), for he is yellow-haired and dressed in musty yellow, and yellow is the French for jealousy. When I say that the part is taken by Max Dearly, the "lion comique" of the French stage, one can imagine its humour. M. Dearly has largely based himself upon Mr. Huntly Wright, and perhaps the latter's adoption of the "serious" stage has caused M. Dearly's adoption of it. Denise is charmingly interpreted by Mlle. Marthe Regnier, whilst M. Dubose is the perfect diplomat and man of the world. Nevertheless, "Yellow Peril" is a peril, for the Vaudeville.

M. Brieux has preached no obvious morality or sociology in his latest play, Les Hannetons (The Cockchafers, used in the sense of thoughtless persons); but there is, no doubt, an indirect moral. It is, Beware of complications which under the guise of freedom from convention, can bind in chains of steel. Pierre, the hero of this comedy at the Renaissance, is Professor of Natural History in a school. There are irregularities in the life of Pierre. He has set up a faux menage, and the plot has mainly to do with the eccentricities of the lady, by name Charlotte. This part is taken by Mlle. Polaire, the ex-music-hall artiste who has made such success of highly emotional and temperamental studies. Polaire's Charlotte is an impossible creature, and Pierre's life is made insupportable by a succession of scenes. Finally, he breaks off this unhappy union, and Charlotte, who has her good points no doubt, puts herself in the canal. She is fished out, and there is a reconciliation. The story does not sound tempting in cold print, but M. Brieux has contrived a dialogue and the action is rapid. M. Guitry is Pierre and is as admirable as ever.

New brooms proverbially sweep clean, and M. Fallieres is no exception to the rule. All the principal officers of the Elysee will be changed. There will be no longer a military household, but simply a number of orderly officers attached to the person of the President. The reason of the change is the old-time friction existing between the civil and the military secretaries of the two establishments. Certain structural alterations are going on in the Palace, rendered the easier of accomplishment since neither M. nor Mme. Loubet hold any more receptions. The billiard-room, which has been turned to other ends since M. Grevy's days, will be restored to its primitive state, for M. Falliers is a power with the cue and delights thus to spend his evenings at the board of green cloth. The mention has already been made of his talent in poetry—particularly his rhymes in the patois. This literary facility belongs also to his daughter, who has contributed to a review at Toulouse.

One of the most popular public, balls of the season is known as the "Bal de la Couturiere," otherwise the "Dressmakers' Ball." It is always given in the early winter at the Hotel Continental. The important fact to the feminine world is that it means the launching of the winter modes. The mere male frequents the ball because the "mannequins" of the Rue de la Paix who form the majority of the lady guests are celebrated for their face and figure. It is consequently the most picturesque assemblage of fashion and young womanhood that you could possibly imagine. Another ball is just announced which will be a rival in point of prettiness and vogue. It is the "Bal de la Modiste" that is to say, the special fete of the milliners. Like the Bal de la Couturiere, it is for sweet charity, and the interest of a pension fund for the wounded of the Rue de la Paix. This thoroughly Parisian event takes place in three week's time at the Grand Hotel. Fancy dress has been decreed, and the most beautiful daughters of this favoured city are putting their heads together to contrive marvels in every style and every epoch.

THE ARMY DESPATCHES.

INDIAN PRESS VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 28.

The "Madras Times" writing of Mr. Morley's decision on the Army Administration and Bengal Partition schemes, says: The news of Mr. Morley's appointment was received with very mingled feelings in India, but he has now established his reputation as a man who can be trusted to act with moderation, tact and judgment on military questions Mr. Morley has made a happy compromise which should satisfy both sides.

In the course of a long leader on Mr. Morley's despatch on the Indian Army Administration Scheme the "Madras Mail" remarks: With the scheme as now revised and with the various constitutional checks which Mr. Morley has insisted upon we see no reason why the new form of Army Administration should not be found workable and prove efficient not only from an Army point of view but from the point of view of the Indian Empire generally.

The chief doubt that assails it is whether any one person exercising the administrative power of a War Minister and the executive powers of a Commander-in-Chief can possibly sustain so tremendous a burden. Lord Kitchener, who looks at all things in the large and studiously ignores details, may perhaps be able to keep abreast of the flood of duties and responsibilities now diverted towards him, but a man of less ability and narrower outlook may be overwhelmed to the detriment of the whole Army Administration.

The Secretary in the Army Department also will have to be a man not only of the highest standing and reputation, if he is to sustain efficiently his role as a constitutional check, but of the widest experience and the greatest energy, if he is to get through all the work that falls to his share in the scheme.

Fortunately, as Lord Lansdowne, quoted approvingly by Mr. Morley, has remarked, there is no finality in these things and a moment may come when it will be necessary to reconsider some of the details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

Commenting on the Army despatches the "Rangoon Gazette" of this morning expresses a hope that the public have heard the last of an unpleasant controversy which by its tone and methods shocked public opinion at Home and in India. From the present dispatches it is clear Lord Minto will have none of this. Mr. Morley bears ungruding testimony to the fairmindedness and thoroughness with which his Excellency prepared the case and presented it to the Secretary of State. When the final decision rests, as it always must rest, with the authorities in London, these are more valuable and safer qualities in a Viceroy than dialectic subtlety.

The "Rangoon Times" remarks that taken as they stand the new proposals will satisfy present needs. This will indeed be welcomed in India, but the result of the Secretary of State's deliberations, if we could only know the truth, leave a nasty flavour on Lord Kitchener's palate, as the result of the boiling down process.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

POLITICAL INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

Berlin, Feb. 12th—The "Novoe Vremya" announcesthe discovery of a political campaign directed against Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

JAPANESE INFLUENCE PROGRESSING.

Tokio, Feb. 9.—In connection with railway questions, China has engaged Professor Horiguechi, the celebrated Japanese civil engineer, at a salary of 12,000 yen per annum. The agreement between the Professor and the Chinese Government stipulates that all railway materials must be purchased through Japan.

AUSTRALIA AND MAIL SUBSIDIES.

WHAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT PAYS.

Sydney, Feb. 12.—Mr. Boner, general agent in Australasia for the North German Lloyd Shipping Co., gave evidence before the Federal Mail Subsidies Commission to day, with regard to the subsidies received by his Company from the German Government. He stated that altogether the German Government paid £400,000 annually in mail subsidies, and that the North German Lloyd Company received £274,000 of that amount in consideration of maintaining a fortnightly service to the Straits Settlement, China, and Japan, a monthly service to Australia and a monthly service between Australia and German New Guinea China and Japan. The service worked out at an average subsidy of 4s. 8d. per mile. The Company, he said, tried both a two-weekly and a three-weekly service to Australia, but neither paid, so they went back this season to the monthly service with freight steamers between. No subsidy was received for the cargo steamers. Some of the conditions appertaining to the payment of the subsidy were that German Government officials should be carried at a 20 per cent. reduction in fare, and troops be carried at a very low rate. The German Government was thereby saved the expense of maintaining a transport service.

Mr. Paxton (of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce) thought that freights to Australia were as low as they could reasonably be made.

Mr. Thomas: What do you think of the proposals that the Commonwealth should have an up-to-date service carrying mails, freights, and passengers and free from political influence?—Very pretty in theory but idiotic in practice.!

Why?—You cannot have freedom from political influence. The railways are said to be free from political influence, but they are not. Members of Parliament are always asking questions about railway management.

PLAGUE OUTBREAK AT FREMANTLE.

THREE CASES DISCOVERED.

FREMANTLE, FEB. 13.

The immunity from bubonic plague which Fremantle had experienced for the past 17 months came to an end yesterday, when three cases were discovered almost in the centre of the town. Dr. Anderson, the plague officer at Fremantle, who recently made a special study of the malady in India, visited the patients at noon, and confirmed the suspicions of the doctor who first saw them, that they were suffering from plague in the bubonic form. A clinical diagnosis, Dr. Anderson says, was quite conclusive in each case. Giovanni Fiori, as his name suggests, is an Italian. He is about 40 years of age, his wife about 30, and his son seven. The father's case is very serious, and the boy has also a severe attack. Mrs. Fiori has, so far, displayed no very dangerous symptoms. There were altogether, nine contacts, including two children belonging to a lodger.

BREAKDOWN OF THE R.M.S. BRITANNIA.

OFF ROTTNEST ISLAND.

MISHAP IN THE ENGINE-ROOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

The late arrival of the Britannia here yesterday is explained by the following in a W. Australian paper:—

The P. & O. R.M.S. Britannia arrived at Victoria quay at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a large crowd assembled to meet her. Earlier in the day, owing to the receipt of a telegram from Rottnest that the mail steamer was hove to some miles to the southward, a crop of rumours more or less sensational gained currency. One was that the steamer was fast on a sandbank; another was that an explosion had occurred on board, and several were injured. A later rumour explained how the shaft was broken and the vessel was drifting into dangerous localities, and a final story told how all the available tugboats in the harbour had been despatched to save the ship. Telephones were busy. The staff at the P. & O. office had their time engaged in answering questions arising from the credence, or whatever it may be termed, with which these fables, as they proved to be, were received. There was, however, no cause for sensational or alarmist reports. The "Britannia" left Adelaide, as telegraphed, at the appointed hour and made splendid time across the Bight, averaging a fraction over 14 knots per hour. The run from Breaksea was particularly good, and the engines worked splendidly, averaging 15·1 knots per hour. Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when off the coast to the south of Rottnest, there was a stoppage and Mr Gordon, the Chief Engineer, on going made an examination, and it was ascertained that an accident had occurred in the engine-room. Temporary repairs were effected, and the "Britannia" came along dead slow until she was reported off Rottnest when signals were made, "Machinery slightly deranged; sent two tugs. This was answered after some time, and the mail steamer proceeded at a speed of eight knots per hour until picked up by the tugboats Gannet and Awhina. The vessel then entered the harbour and was safely moored. Mr. Ramage, Lloyd's Surveyor, came on board at once and proceeded with Mr. Gordon to estimate the extent of the damage. On examination the injury was found to be connected with the high pressure piston and cylinder. Repairs were at once taken in hand by the Western Engineering Co. together with Mr. Gordon's staff. Mr. Gordon is one of the best known officers of the P. & O. service. He displayed conspicuous bravery and activity when the Australia went ashore in making for Port Phillip Heads. He hopes to be able to have repairs effected in time to permit the vessel sailing at 10 o'clock this morning.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix to-day from the Victoria Dock No. B.:—

Major Bell, Lt R M Brind, Captain and Mrs C Bliss, Miss N Brunsden, Captain Bliss, Revd and Mrs G Cockman and 3 children, Mr Blackmore Blackwell, Major Campbell, Major and Mrs Carew and child, Dr and Mrs Campbell and child Master Diller, Mr and M s J Esch and 2 infants, Mr C C Forman, Lt G K Gataere, Lt D Gifford, Mr Giacomini, Mr L G Grbis, Lt Greenstreet, Col H Hodgkinson, Mrs E A Hay, Miss E A Hay, Mr Harmann, Captain and Mrs H Howes, Mr H S S Holland, Miss Hosier, Miss R Hart, Captain Ilis, Mr and Mrs G Jost, Lieut Johnston, Revd Kuckuck, Lieut G H S Lewis, Mr S F Lloyd, Revd Ludner, Miss Martin, Mrs Soldachild and 2 infants, Miss A Martin, Miss F Martin, Mrs Gowen and daughters, Mr and Mrs Pohima and infant, Mr Purseram Lachsiram, Mrs Lo Quimas and child, Mr Richards, Count Sams, Capt Stinton Home, Miss Skirving, Mr O R Sheffield, Revd and Mrs Shaibib, Miss Saker, Mr E H Solomon and Mrs Szczepanski, Mr H K Sinclair, Miss Standard, Miss E Stevens, Mr Smart, Lt Col Tanner, Mr and Mrs Veil and child, Miss Willcocks, Mr and Mrs H Wood, Mr and Mrs Washburn, Col and Mrs Whiteley, Lt J S Woodroffe.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Concluded from page 5.

Another class to which we have paid but little attention in the past is that which we know under the several titles of Devadasi, Murli, Bhavin, and Basivi. So far as I am aware only one paper has been read before us on this subject since the Society was first constituted, namely, that on the "Basivis" of Madras by Mr. Fawcett. And yet very little is known of these women, save the fact that their manner of living does not commend itself to the virtuous. Our ignorance of their exact position towards religion and the social fabric is indeed proved by the comparatively large number of theories advanced in the respect of their origin. It is generally understood that the custom under which they occupy a special niche in the Society of India is of non-Aryan origin, but admitting that, can we say that the custom was of spontaneous growth or must we conclude that it was borrowed from Egypt Babylon, Armenia, Phrygia Carthage or Palestine? It would be interesting to know if there are any historical grounds for connecting the Murli of Khandoba with the priestess of Myiitta, with the Almas of Isis, with the Kadesthoth of Venus, Erycina or Astarte with the women whom Jeela found in the temple of Soloman at Jerusalem, and with the women to whom Hosea referred when he said that Samaria loved a reward at every corn-floor. Can We definitely say with Mr. Fawcett that the system arose from the imperative need, where no male off spring existed, for at least one daughter of the family to take the son's place in the performance of funeral rites and in the inheritance of property, and to raise up a progeny? Or can we assert with the late Dr. Dymock that the dedication of female children is merely a survival of the human sacrifices formerly practised by the Dravidian or Kolarian colonists of India? Or again, can we agree with Mr. Wake that the custom arose solely from the recognised idea of hospitality to strangers and pilgrims to an honoured shrine, in days when roads were few and bad, transport was difficult, and men for the most part travelled alone? Or again, may we take it, as other writers allege, that the 'naobnis' of the temples of India originated in the important part which dancing occupies in the ceremonial worship of the East, that their presence was obviously necessary for the pecuniary security of the various fanes and shrines, and that they were symbolical of the Apsaras or nymphs of heaven? Or lastly, may we adopt the view propounded by Monsieur Charles Vellay in the Annales du Musee Guimet that the whole Indian system is traceable to the influence of the cult of Adonis-Thammuz in Byblos Athens, and Alexandria which rested on the primitive idea of deity a crificed either by destiny or his own will for the happiness of men, coupled with the belief in the absolute domination of nature and life over destiny. He traces with remarkable perspicacity the growth of the desire to glorify this divine type, which ultimately ended in the moral abandonment of the women of Babylon, Byblos, and Paphos and in the strange religious rites of Bubastis Phœnicia, and Syria. Amid these conflicting theories we cannot choose one more than another, for we know comparatively nothing of these people. Only recently there was placed in my hands a remarkably able account of the Bhawins of Ratnagiri by a gentleman following the profession of education, which suggests that the custom is intrinsically non-Aryan' being imply a lagacy of primeval ghost-worship, and secondly, that it was first introduced into that portion of the Bombay Presidency by the old Deshmukhs of Savantvadi. It also recorded an interesting movement among these people, which I attribute to the gradual infiltration of Western ideas—namely a movement to introduce marriage into the community coupled with the establishment of a school for the male offspring of these women. But the Bhavins are only one small offshoot of the large community of women who spend their lives as the brides of Khandoba. Yellappa, and the ancient village-gods and even goddesses. We might reasonably follow the same line of research in regard to them as has been suggested with regard to the Gosavis and Bhairagis; and when we had collated the formal papers or notes of our members and contributors, we might be able to form an opinion upon the social or religious origin of the custom upon the country in which it had its birth, and upon its growth or decline during the period of British supremacy.

As regards Anthropometry, I do not think we can under present conditions hope to advance this branch of the science of Anthropology to any appreciable extent, as it is so specialized a subject and requires for its prosecution an authority and apparatus which we do not possess. But when we turn to other branches of this all-embracing subject, it is obvious that our field is unlimited and that hitherto we have merely troubled the surface of the pool. There are still vast depths to be plumbed, the secrets of which can only be disclosed by an united effort and by a determination to make our labours worthy of those of our predecessors. And in this connection I feel bound to say, firstly, that our activities have of late somewhat diminished, and secondly, that our European contributors are somewhat lacking in number. For example, during the past twelve months three individuals only have contributed the major portion of the formal papers read in this room one member having supplied three, another two, and the third two, while there has been an entire absence of those Anthropological scraps which were formerly received in considerable numbers and which were dodgedly started for the benefit or rather the convenience of such as had not the leisure to prepare a lengthy treatise on any of the subjects with which our Society deals. I cannot regard this circumstance with a light heart. When one remembers the splendid work which the Society has done in the past and the enormous amount of scientific and deeply interesting knowledge which lies within the covers of its seven volumes of records, one feels that more papers and more notes ought to be forthcoming at our monthly meetings. For, gentlemen, notwithstanding the truism that "old customs die hard." It is nevertheless a fact that they do die out, and that here in India they are daily disappearing. The tide of western culture and western thought has set towards the shore; it is creeping forward slowly but none the less surely; and each fresh ripple deletes some print, some symbol of ancient custom and primordial belief. It is our duty to make a note of those symbols to take an impression of those prints ere the disappear finally from our sight. I trust that during the current year we shall all endeavour to add something, albeit only a brief statement of fact, to our common store of knowledge regarding human life, human belief or human fear in India.

It is often difficult for us, resident in a highly civilized city to attain knowledge of customs and beliefs surviving in the heart of the forest or on the broad plains; but we all of us, I suppose, have personal friends living in the very centre of such beliefs and customs, who would probably be only too glad to supply us with a brief note of matters of Anthropological interest which have come within their purview. Can we not write to them and ask them to let us have the benefit of their experience, no matter whether it be a lengthy paper upon a particular caste or the briefest possible note upon some strange superstition?

As regards the paucity of European contributors, I confess that I cannot see very clearly in what way we can immediately improve the present conditions of things. There is no shadow of doubt that the finest opportunity for delving into matters Anthropological is afforded to the men of all services and classes who occupy positions of trust up-country. The chance word of a Sheristadar, a new birth in some small village, or the commission of a criminal offence may severally open up a long vista of interesting thought or call attention to some hitherto unnoticed face of anthropology. I look down our list of former members and contributors, and from it I pick out such names as those of Sir James Campbell, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Arthur Lyall, Sir William Wedderburn, Messrs. Forbes Adam, Acworth, Forrest Jardine, Mullock Parsons, Peterson, Silcock, West, Whitworth, Wilkinson, Ashelstan Baines, Elliot, Ley, Ozanne, Reid, and Woodward; and I wonder how it happens that so little is contributed to our store of knowledge by their successors in the task of administration. Official work has doubtless increased of recent years and will continue to increase; and yet I am convinced that several of the members of my own and other services find occasional leisure for delving in the furrows of Ethnology and Anthropology. There are certainly known to me, of whom one has more than a speaking acquaintance with Bhil customs, the second has been the 'ma-bap' of the Nalkras, and the third possesses a decided "panchant" for investigating place-names. Could they and such as they be persuaded to send us from time to time the results of their experience and enquiry, if only in the form of rough notes, then we might look our upon the future of Anthropological Research in Western India with less apprehension. It should be our duty during the current year to rouse their interest in a society which includes in the list of its honorary members such names as those of Dr. Adolf Bastian, Francis Galton, Count Angelo de Gubernatis, Paulo Montegazza, Paul Topinard, and Rudolf Virchow.

Finally, gentlemen, I would again impress upon you that we are living in the very midst of Anthropological data and are surrounded at every step by evidences of ancient customs, and that it is our duty to record those data and proofs before it is too late. If Dr. Macdonald will pardon a Welshman for employing the language of his fatherland, I would say that we should each of us try to be the chiel who is always taking notes. If each of us contributed during the year only five lines, regarding some fact which had come under his observation, we should by the end of the twelve months have ample material for one or more short papers to be read at the last monthly meeting of the year. Take for example the subject of "Dwarfs." I confess to never having seen one in India till the other day when, looking over the barrier of my compound, I discovered a perfectly-formed person of middle age, measuring about 2 1-2 feet in height, displaying himself for the edification of my princely neighbour next door. It would be interesting to record other cases of this physical phenomenon and to know what the uneducated classes think about them, and whether they are recognised as possessing unusual powers in one direction or another. The ancient Greeks had some extraordinary notions on the subject of dwarfs, and enquiry here might perhaps prove that the uneducated people of India preserve similar ideas. Again, I remember, reading at the time of Their Royal Highnesses' visit to Bombay, a query by a press correspondent as to the meaning of the legend of welcome erected by the Bombay Kolis. You probably noticed the silver fish hanging from the bunting and realized that they were a truly appropriate symbol of the Kolis of Manivi. But there was something deeper in the legend which welcomed the Prince and Princess under the sacred fish-banner. We suppose, wrote the journalist, that the Sacred Fish Banner means something; but we confess to being quite ignorant about it. Our Society, gentlemen, ought to be able to enlighten him. We can take him back to Oannes and Dagon, the fish-gods of Assyria, to the fish of Manu, to the fish which was adopted by the early Christians as a symbol of their Redeemer and was carved by them upon the catacombs of Roma, to the Mitre of the Roman Catholic archbishops, to the Fish Banner of Tipu Sultan and other Indian princes, and in modern days to the sacred fish which live between Alandi and the birth place of Tukaram, the poet, and which are universally regarded by the villagers of that region as Matsyavatar, the incarnation of God. What an interesting paper that would be which traced from the dim past to the present day the inviolable connection between the fish and sovereignty, both spiritual and temporal? It behoves us also to keep a watchful eye upon the daily and monthly journals for reports of cases or incidents suitable as a subject of discussion at our monthly meetings. At one time it may be five lines on a case of human sacrifice which meet the eye, at another an account of a dagger marriage in some distant village; but all such reports are of interest to us and to Anthropologists in Europe, and might be suitably noticed and included in our published reports and in many cases it will be possible to subsequently obtain more detailed information through the proper channels.

I fear, gentlemen that I may have wearied you with the tale of our duties. But I am sure you realize that my one and only object is to render the present and future work of our Society worthy of its past and of the erudite man who founded it. And I will therefore conclude with a repetition of the words spoken by our first President at the first general meeting in April 1886. In diplomacy, said he, the well-known saying Surtout point de Zele doubtless served often as an useful warning; but the motto of of this Society must ever be Sur tout de Zele.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.

THE concert arranged by Signor Scrinzi took place at the Town Hall before a somewhat small audience, owing no doubt to the fact that it was Ash Wednesday. Signor Scrinzi himself opened the programme with a sonata of Beethoven well played although the piece selected gives little scope for execution. Miss Muir Mackenzie was by far the best of the other contributors to the evening and her dainty rendering of the Adagio in D Minor from Beethoven's VI Sonata was very deservedly encored. Miss C. H. Vakeel who played a piano solo was heard to less advantage in another selection from Beethoven than she was in a simpler piece given as an encore. Miss Mehta played Schubert's Impromptu in A Flat and Mr. Pickin an excellent banjo solo, Mr. Goodall however was hardly successful from an artistic point of view with his 'cello solo. Several other items made up an interesting programme.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.

Anjirwadi, at Mazagon, was the scene of a fire, yesterday evening, and it stirred the people in that locality a great deal with excitement and anxiety.

A row of about fifteen huts standing in the "Wadi" caught fire, which owed its origin, as believed, to the negligence displayed in the proper use of fire-places by one of the native milkmen, who with some seamen were the principal occupants of those huts. The huts were constructed of "jowlers", one of the most inflamable of materials. In a very short space of time all those huts were flat on the ground in smouldering ashes. The information of this conflagration spread around rapidly. Before the arrival of the fire brigade engines on the scene, the mill-hands of the Emperor Edward Mill, which stood a short distance away, turned their hose-pipes on the fire and with their engines rendered very valuable service in checking its progress. Had it not been for this assistance, the fire would have created a greater havoc. The Sankli Street Fire Brigade was soon on the spot and played along with other fire-engines, on the burning "jowlers." Some of the citizens did good service to the poor occupants of those huts in saving them their belongings. A few of the cattle of the milk-men that stood in danger of being burnt, were saved owing to the good order that the police maintained at the time. It was ascertained that one Hindu girl named Devibai aged only three years, was the only victim of this fire. She was left by her parents in the but while they rushed out from it. When they remembered of her it was too late for anybody to save her and she was burnt to death. It was estimated that the damage done by the fire was to the extent of about Rs. 15,000, and it was the poor who suffered the most. The duration of the fire was about an hour or an hour and a half.

THE PIUS X FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the enquiry by "An Enquirer" in your issue of 24th instant anent the proposed "Pius X Fund," I may state that the fund was mentioned in a circular letter issued by the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, a Sunday in every month is reserved for the collection of money and thus the fund goes on. The Padroado exists for centuries the New Concordat came into being since 1881 or 1887, the "Pius X Fund" is now on the tapis, it will accumulate, and when the figure mounts high enough then the question will be about schools.—Yours, &c.

A CATHOLIC.

(The above letter appears to contain all the information required by our correspondent "Enquirer" and the correspondence is now closed. Ed. "B. G.")

THE POOR AT S. SALVACAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully agree with the remarks of "A Parishioner" in your yesterday's issue. It is an admitted fact that Salvacao Church, at Dadar, is the richest Church in Western India, and a Asylum for destitutes, widows and children can be easily had, as there is not a single one for destitutes of the East Indian Community. Hundreds of families are only maintained from morning to night on "Simple Canjee" and they cannot earn their livlihood as they possess no education. The churches are kept very extravagantly by the Clergy in order to get approbation from their superior, but an idea of an Asylum always escapes their memory. Will not the Clergy see to this?—Yours &c.,

VOICE FROM BASSEIN.

DANCING AS A POPULAR AMUSEMENT.

SOME ASPECTS CONSIDERED.

IF it be true that one-half of the world is unaware of the doings of the other half—a phrase which is to be taken in its figurative rather than its geographical sense, it is equally a truism that the great metropolis of London holds within its limits many small worlds whose members are in almost complete ignorance of the ways of the dwellers in neighbouring "spheres." The ignorance is not confined to social and economic conditions with which our politicians and reformers concern themselves, but extends to those matters of amusement which necessarily play so large a part in the life of a people. Whats for instance, does the West know of the evening entertainments of the East, with its music halls crowded twice each night at prices which, small though they be, bring large gelt to the managerial mill, or of the wonderful popularity of dancing with'n the confines of Suburbia. Nothing is more remarkable than this development among the middle classes of the love of the ballroom. To trace its growth is not easy, but those whose business it is to cater for the dancing man and maiden find no difficulty in the winter months and well on into the spring in gaining support for the well-conducted gathering.

In the matter of dancing, the complaint against us that we take our pleasures sadly may be regarded as a virtue. If for sadly be substituted decorously we get at the secret of the success of the numerous ventures which aim at supplying the Londoner with the opportunity of dancing. Abroad the public dance in many places languishes just because of the difficulty of ensuring that in the ballroom high spirits shall not degenerate into rowdiness. In Paris, in spite of its reputation as the city of all the gaieties, public dancing of a character in which the well-ordered citizen can participate is almost a thing of the past. Every effort has been made to galvanise into life these public balls, but in recent years they have been a sad failure in the French capital, and even the Bal de l'Opera is in danger of extinction. Under the most favourable circumstances the Opera Balls in Paris have not numbered more than five or six in the winter season, a striking contrast, it may be remarked, with our own costume dances at Covent Garden, which now begin with September and do not end until March. A Parisian who knew his dancing rooms of years gone by will tell you of Valentino's in the Rue Vivien of the Casino de Paris in the Rue Cadet, where now stands the Nouveau Cirque, and of other resorts where dancing unspoilt indulged in with fair prospects of real enjoyment. Of course there is still that form of dancing of which the Moulin Rouge furnishes the most lurid example where the visitor is a mere spectator, but the kind of dancing we have in mind, the kind which alone is popular in London, outside our variety theatres our ballets, and our musical comedies, is the exercise which constitutes a pleasing and healthy recreation for the public, not as onlookers, but as participants.

And it is here, if we take our own Opera House balls and compare them with those of the Paris Opera that the secret of success in the one and of failure in the other is mainly to be found. At the Bal de l'Opera the visitors have not been the dancers. In years gone by it was different, but in recent times the practice has been to employ dancers to take the floor, and although the visitors might find opportunities for indulging in a waltz in the corridors of the theatre, the ball room, for all practical purposes, was given up to the professional dancers, male and female, engaged to make a show and amuse the 20 francs visitors. Undoubtedly, such a scene as that which presents itself to the eye at Covent Garden when one looks down from a box on to the merry and gaily-dressed throng is not without its interest and charm, but no such spectacle has been possible at the Paris Opera, and it is not surprising that the balls there have lost their hold on the public. The widespread distribution of tickets, for which it is said the officials particularly the smaller once of the Paris Municipality were in the habit of making large demands, and the consequent change in the character of the visitors to the Opera Balls, is another cause of their decline in public favour. But undoubtedly the inherent defect has been the absence of the real dancing element among those legitimately entering them. At Covent Garden is found the same spirit of real enjoyment of the dancing itself, as is displayed in the balls and academies throughout London. The Opera House has its spectators, it is true, but they are a more handful compared with those who, either in ordinary evening dress or in fanciful or artistic costumes—the combination is not always to be found—take their part in the night's amusement. Undoubtedly the chance of winning prizes acts as a potent attraction with not a few, and the accounts of the wonderful things secured hangs to the Fancy Dress Balls many a visitor anxious to try his or her hand in the dress competition, but the increased popularity of the dances at Covent Garden also owes a good deal to the growing desire for such a form of entertainment now made increasingly manifest. It is estimated by the way, that something like £20 000 has been distributed in awards to those in fancy dress. At the Opera House again, the conditions are in a way unique, for, while the auditorium constitutes a ball-room of an unexampled kind with its attractive and brilliant surroundings something must be conceded to the charm of the music, as supplied by Lieut. Dan Godfrey, who is known as the able conductor who has done so much for music in Bournemouth by his symphony concerts. He has under him at Covent Garden a body of instrumentalists of exceptional quality, the hour at which the dancing begins rendering it possible to secure the assistance of some of our best theatre and concert players.

In the suburbs, a term which must be taken as including parts of London to which perhaps the description hardly applies—Kenningjon, Brixton Holborn, and other parts there is much dancing of the kind to which we have referred and it the Cinderella is the more popular form of the gathering, it only means that those who find their recreation in the ball-room realise that to limit the duration on the dance to midnight is a moderation in the hours given up to amusement, which in the long run proves most acceptable to the working people in a work-a-day world. Many of the dances are under the control we understand, of members of the Dancing Masters' Association, a body who endeavour to preserve the best features of the art of Terpsichore as applied to the ball-room. One detects a growing desire to introduce into the dances more of the grace of the minuet and to discourage those energetic and bolsterous movements for which the barn dance and its kind are responsible. If success in this direction is not so evident as might be wished, there is no denying the fact that while there is this demand for dancing expressed in so definite a way the fulfilment of it with rare exceptions, is carried out under conditions of good behaviour and quiet enjoyment in the highest degree commendable. Dancing is at once a healthy and a graceful exercise, which even our schools are now recognising in practical fashion and with the recognition the popularity of the ball-room may be expected still further to increase.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day.

Y R A Race—Start at 3-15 p m

Names of Boats.	Allees	Entered by	Start at
	Time M S		H M S
Sapphire	5 42	Capt Mutei R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	5 15 0
Melody	10 31	Mr J S K Macbeth	3 15 0

Course No 7 + 3—From Committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard round Sunk Rock leaving it to Starboard round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round Committee vessel, round South Karanja, Buoy leaving both to Starboard and back to Committee vessel. Length of course 17 2 miles—Time 7-15 p m

B Class Handicap Yachts for Race—Start at 3-30 p m

Names of Boats.	Allees	Entered by	Start at
	Time M S		H M S
Pixie	Scr	Mr H R Greaves	3 30 0
Trixie	Scr	Mr R G Monteath	3 30 0
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland	3 30 0
Manikin	0 0	Gibbons R A	3 30 0
Yellow Peril	1 30	Capt Lewellin	3 30 0

Course No 19 + 2—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy W-N-W of Butcher Island, leaving it to port, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Starboard, round Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy round Mark boat with "R" Flag at South Troopship Buoy leaving all to Starboard and thence to Committee vessel. Length of Course 11·5 miles—Time 7-15 a m

Tomtit and Small Boat Handicap Race—Start at 3-45 p m

Names of Boats.	Allees	Entered by	Start at
	Time M S		H M S
Tomtit	10 0	Dr F M Gibson	3 45
Mez	9 0	Mr C H Byrne	3 45
Lapwing	12 30	Capt Goods and Capt R S J Gillespie R E	3 45 0
Sayonara	Scr	Capt Crosse and Mr C G Nonico	3 45 0
Estella	19 0	Mr R Carruthers	3 45 0
Midget	20 0	Officers R A	3 45 0
Maud	21 0	Mr J E Needham	3 45 0
Jean	18 30	Mr A C H Maclean	3 45 0
Corsair	20 0	Mr C T R Sewell	3 45 0

Course No 6—From Committee Vessel round south Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock Light house, leaving both to starboard, thence round south Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, and back to the Committee vessel. Length of course 10 miles—Time 7-15 p m

Almost immediately after taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla you begin to feel its cleansing, strengthening, and purifying power.

You feel that your depression is passing away; your brain clears up; things look brighter; sleep is refreshing; the nerves act better; and new life and vigor begin to take possession of your whole system. Your digestion improves; you get more benefit from your food; your appetite returns. Your friends begin to notice a marked change in your general appearance. The old color comes back to the lips; the eyes look brighter; the step becomes more elastic; and every dose of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

promotes the return of good health.

Those who suffer from the debilitating effects of a warm climate will find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla just what they need to bring back the old force, vim, and energy.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

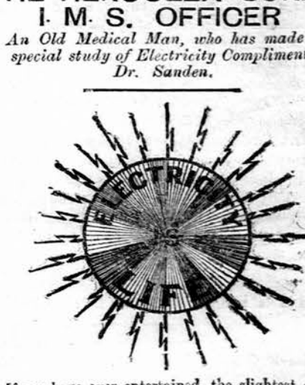
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively untiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previous. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter the original of which can be seen at my office by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach. What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, D. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

SUPERVISION OF THE TRAMWAY RENEWAL OPERATIONS.

The following letter from the Commissioner in respect of an additional small subordinate staff to supervise the tramway renewal operations was productive of some discussion :—"I have the honour to state that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., propose to commence operations simultaneously along three portions of their tram tracks viz. :—Between Sassoon Dock and Grant Buildings, Crawford Market and Pydhoni, and Jail Road and Sopariwaug Road. The Executive Engineer informs me that to maintain a close supervision over this work a special staff is necessary, as with the multifarious duties of the Ward Inspectors it is impossible for them to satisfactorily do this extra work. He therefore proposes to employ for the present three Inspectors on Rs. 120 each per mensem and three Jemadars at Rs. 40 each per mensem to supervise the tramway renewal operations. It will be necessary to augment this staff if in the meantime the Company propose to take in hand other lines also. I agree with the Executive Engineer and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the employment of the staff and of that Body and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 4,80 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of the above staff for one year. The amount of Surplus Cash Balance is Rs. 15 03 511 as shown in the statement circulated with the Agenda of the Corporation for the month of February 1906."

It was proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey that under the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter, sanction be given, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to the grant recommended, for the employment of one Inspector and three Jasoars, and a copy of the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the grant of Rs. 400 to meet the expenses of the proposed staff for a period of three months, and that this matter be brought before the next Corporation meeting as an urgency. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the only thing they had to look to was the distance between the Municipal pipes and the wires that would be laid underground. His was opinion that it was a matter which should be looked after by a higher authority than an Inspector. It would be better in the end to have the trenches inspected before they were filled up. By taking the course suggested they would be incurring unnecessary expenditure and responsibility.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna did not agree with the last speaker. He said that the work must be inspected while it was proceeding by a subordinate officer who had knowledge of electrical engineering or by some man who had some experience of the work. Ordinarily such an officer would be quite able to do the inspection, but in a matter of importance he could report to the Executive Engineer.

Dr. A. G. Viegas thought that by engaging the proposed staff of sub-ordinate officers, they would be in a way privy to the mistakes of the Company. It was in the interests of the Municipality that this inspection be entrusted to superior officers. They had their engineers in different branches of engineering who alone could be relied upon for the proper inspection. He was of opinion that the Executive Engineer ought to be made responsible for the observance of the rules by the Company in respect of laying down the wires.

Dr. Katrak was of the same opinion. He said that the nature of the work required that the whole thing should be passed and finally sanctioned by some superior officer.

The original proposition was then carried.

REMUNERATION OF THE ENUMERATORS.

Mr. J. Paul and others, Enumerators employed in the late Bombay Census wrote a letter to the President regarding a petition made by them to the Commissioner in connection with the remuneration to be paid to them. They complained that whereas in the advertisement asking for their services, it was distinctly stated that they would be paid at the rate of Re 1 per day, they were now offered only a fraction of Rs. 20 per month for their services without any notice being previously given of the change in remuneration while they were on duty. The applicants prayed for inquiry and redress.

It was resolved to forward this letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

THE STORAGE AND CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

The Committee considered the Statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes for the week ending the 24th February last.

Dr. N. N. Katrak drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the height of water in Vehar lakes was at present so low as 17 feet and in the Tulsi 43 feet, whereas they were respectively 27 feet and 52 feet the same time last year. This was so far as he knew was the lowest level reached. He asked the Commissioner if he had taken any measures with a view to keep up an adequate supply of water, during the coming hot season.

The Commissioner said that the question was under his consideration and that perhaps he might have to curtail the hours of high pressure.

After attending to some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Macedonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Murray Mr A H
Fagan Major and Mrs H R
Prest Mr and Mrs C W
Evans Mrs E N
Jackson Mr W S
Cothorst Mr J E B
Bickner Miss
Handfield Jones Miss
Anderson Miss
Anderson Mrs
Anderson Miss Ada
Fleming Miss N
Stokes Dr L P
Wharton Miss E D
Lefroy Miss J M
Bishop Dr
Bishop Mrs and Miss
Bourne Mrs E T
Goirdner Mr C A
Burgess Miss M G
Martyn Mrs G and inft
Mayo Miss C M
Mayer Mr and Mrs J
Cobb Miss M
Ashworth Mr H P
Ashworth Mrs G
Barrett Miss E S
Burn, Mr R N
Lockwood Mr and Mrs
Wynne Miss A
Appleby Miss
Bourne Mrs
Chester Miss
Cox Mr H B
Gibson Mrs S
Fry Mr A J
Jardine Mr and Mrs W J
Hutton Miss
Sawnham Miss
Alexander Mr and Mrs
Alexander Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Woodhouse Major W W
Tulloch Mr and Mrs O C and two infts
Lumley Mr C C
Mather Lieut F H
Macconchie Mr A F
Turner Mr and Mrs A W J
Field Mr and Mrs G M
Warting Mr M L
Capell Lady B
Capell Miss
Hamilton Mrs
Jefferies Mr and Mrs A E
Lewis D and Mrs W
Berry Capt E
Watson Mr A W
Monahan Miss
Wilbraham M H W
Dunnett M and Mrs J N
Grase Mrs
Cumming Mrs
Ormond Mr
Crosbirx Mr and Mrs H J
Crosxford Mr S H
Forbes Mr E
Mould Mr P
Hoare Mr C F M
Hodgethurse Miss M C
Foulis Mr A
Newham Mrs C A
Goodin by Dr M
Larvie Mr D
Dillon Mr T
Judge Mrs
Hall Miss
Lenox-Cunningham Maj and Mrs
Edwards Rev J
Allen M. W P
Selmelin Mr and Mrs J W
Hickson Mr and Mrs H
Foster Dr P
Reddick Mr G
Cannigan Mr S B
Mauglas son Capt R
Stoll Mr and Mrs
Kitchi g Miss M
Hamilton Miss

FOR KARACHI.

Mc Connie Mr T
Stephen Mr and Mrs

FOR COLOMBO.

Medwin Mr S A

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kennedy Mr and Mrs B

FOR YOKESHAMA.

Bontein Mr

Brinck Miss J M

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	4	6
Malabar, Ohukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ...	14	12	85
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	13	12	40
Mandvi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Cumballa Hill ...	2	2	12
Kamathipura, Tarwady, 2nd Nagdewadi, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Nowpada and 1st Nagdewadi ...	8	8	53
Mahim, Sewree and Sion ...	3	2	17
Colaba and Worli ...	1	1	8
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Cantonments ...	0	5	17
Total ...	44	45	193

Total plague deaths to date ... 335 545 52,080 880
Same date last year ... 133 108 242

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
nil	

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR BHALCHANDRA AND THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The 'Indian Spectator' remarks :—If strength of mind and self-control are qualities which are essential in the Vice-Chancellor of a University, Dr. Mackichan made an ideal Vice-Chancellor at a period in the history of our University, when decision and impartiality, experience and clearness of vision, were particularly in request. And the Chancellor did not give him more than was his due when, at the last Convocation, he expressed his appreciation of what the University owes to the retiring Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Mackichan is one of those educational reformers who chafe at the thraldom of examinations; in fighting against the tyranny of Cram, he did in India what he would have done in his own country if he had been a professor there. It is the innate love of individual freedom, of which the history of his native land is a corporate expression, that must have led him to identify himself so closely and so firmly with University reform, and not a deep laid conspiracy against higher education. Principal of an aided college he would have cut the ground beneath his own feet if he had aimed a blow at higher education, or even joined in a conspiracy to make official influence paramount in the direction of the University to which his college is affiliated. In answering, therefore, the imputation of an alleged plot against higher education in his Convocation address, Dr. Mackichan must have come full of himself the champion of others than himself. Happily while giving so worthy a Vice-Chancellor as Dr. Mackichan to the University, India a successor has been worthy of the respect and confidence of the student world and of the larger world outside whose best interest is committed to the care of the University. And for this our "Alma Mater" owes thanks to Lord Ampthill, Mr. Selby is also only a scholar and a friend specially to dress, in the welfare of the educated classes in the Presidency but he is also an administrator who brings to his task a ripe judgment and an intimate knowledge of the questions of the hour. In keenness of sympathy and width of grasp he will prove another Wordsworth, whilst the stock of good sense he can show on occasions will serve to lift academic discussion to a level more comprehensible to practical minds.

The Rast Goftar' observes : At the same time that we have to review the career of the retiring Vice-Chancellor of our University, we have the gladsome duty to congratulate another who has been assigned by the Government the portfolio of the responsible office vacated by his predecessor. There is such a remarkable similitude in the educational career of both, and in the prominent traits of their respective characters as educationists, and even in their personal qualifications, that we think whatever we are inclined to say of the one would be in parts accord with what we would of the other. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan and Professor Selby are both immensely popular not only as the heads of their respective colleges and have a large circle of warm enthusiasts in the shape of generations of students who had the privilege of studying under them at one period or another of their scholastic life, but are favourite and household words in the general public, who have invariably seemed them as educationists of broad sympathies and liberal views. Of high intellectual attainments and expert in their lines, both are adequately fitted for the responsible office which one leaves after a career of remarkable success, and within the other has embarked upon with prospects of an equally brilliant and promising career.

The Gujarati observes' :—His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Prof. Selby to be Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University with effect from the 21st February 1906. The learned Principal of the Deccan College has often come into the higher education of this presidency for nearly thirty years and has done valuable work as a distinguished professor in that institution. In that capacity his services have been widely appreciated by his students and the public at large, and it has always been a matter of surprise to us that the honour was not conferred upon him years ago. As an accomplished scholar, sympathetic and learned professor and broad-minded Englishman, he is one of the most eminent and the fittest members of the Indian public service to succeed Sir Alexander Grant and Dr. Wordsworth and his present appointment, we feel little doubt, will be welcomed with genuine satisfaction throughout the presidency. Unfortunately he has not hitherto been able to take any very active part in the affairs of the University. But now that he has been directly associated with it as Vice Chancellor, he will have an opportunity of taking greater interest than before.

PROPOSED EXAMINATION HALL

The Rast Goftar states :—At the Bombay University Convocation, last week, a reference was made to the necessity of providing an Examination Hall, a subject to which we have had occasion in these columns in former years. The subject merited all attention of Syndicate, and now that it has engrossed their support we may hope to see, before long, a crying evil remedied for the benefit of the students. With his hope characteristic zeal Mr. Dastur, the Registrar, did not allow the matter to escape his vigilance when that is the publicly theosed, and while he has introduced many new features in the erection of the mandaps to relieve the hardships of the students, he has succeeded in securing for the scheme the sympathy and support of the Syndicate. In his sonorously address Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, spoke at great length on the importance of providing the University with a suitable Hall in preference to the flimsy mandaps of canvas and bamboos, to the mercy of which the students are relegated during the time of their examinations. The inconveniences of these structures are felt by the students and the University authorities alike. The latter have often found it a weary problem to secure and gain a suitable site for the mandap, as it was made to emit from one place to another in answer to the more pressing exigencies of the city.

MALEGAM MILL-OWNERS.

The Kaiser-i-Hind says : One or two mill owners in the Corporation have all along been strenuously striven to get reduced the wages rate charged to industrial labour. Every time that the subject has been brought on the Corporation, with equal vehemence as persistency, and convincing were the reasons adduced against it—both from the points of view of law and facts—that the employers had always in the long run, the prospects of an equally brilliant and promising career.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 28.

Local rain has fallen in South India, the chief amounts being at Kodaikanal and Wellington, two and half inches, Trichinopoly and Salem quarter an inch. The temperature is from 8 to 14 degrees in defect over the greater part of Northern and Central India.

Rain is likely to continue in South India and possible in South Burma. Elsewhere clear dry weather is probable.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Simla at about one o'clock this morning, but no appreciable damage was done.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk rise at Lahore, Sirsa, Sangor, Ajmere, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Indore and Sholapur, and a brisk fall in Kathiawar and Cutch and at Ratnagiri.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Mormugao while north-easterly to south-easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Veraval, and fresh to light in other places.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 14° to 19° in defect of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Deesa Bhuj Rajkot and Neemuch; minimum 14° to 17° at Malegaon, Akola, Ratnagiri, Indore and Bhavanagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 40° at Lahore, Sirsa and Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear everywhere except in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain in light showers fell at Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Weather.—Pressure being comparatively very high in Sind, strong northerly winds are probable on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY WHERE.

Dickens had a particular tenderness for the man who loved and lost; who, though he may have disciplined his heart into acquiescence with the inevitable, still cherished his love, or the memory of it, as something so sacred, so ineffably beautiful, that he was faithful to it all his days. Such an idea of love—idealization if you will—brought a touch of something almost divine into this workaday world. It could not but appeal to the tenderness the pity the intense humanity, and the romantic imagination of the novelist. The type of character that embodied it was one particularly near his heart.—Willoughby Matchett, in The Dickensian.

I wonder what makes apparently well-educated people write anonymous letters? My experience of such writers is that they possess a moral kink somewhere. I do not, of course, refer to letters sent to newspapers, in which there are often good reasons for concealment of indentity, nor when some poor devil writes to tell you of the horrible conditions under which he works and does not disclose his name for fear of getting discharged; but when a man sits down in deliberately and pours out a stream of abuse, and hasn't the courage to sign his letter, the only feeling one can have is one of amused contempt.—Harold Stuart, in 'Postman's Gazette.'

You have no idea of the burden of the playreading of to-day. One cannot dare to be indifferent to be avalanche of manuscripts that overwhelm us on every side. Who knows what hidden talent may be brought along? At the same time one is always conscious of the danger of reading too much. A moderately good play gets dressed in false colours when one has waded through two or three hundred impossibilities.—Frederick Harrison, in "The Grand Magazine."

Why does not some prominent woman promote an entente between the women of Paris and England? An American is, as a rule, far more at home and more generally liked in Paris than an Englishwoman. It is an age of democracy, and we have no right to limit our friendships to members of the old nobility. What is wanted is a society for promoting the entente among women. We might learn much from the Parisiennes, and they might learn something from us. It is not enough to go over in the train of our municipal or political husbands. We care very little about the things discussed during such an exchange of visits. Won't some one devise a better method of promoting pas with our French cousins? —"The Lady of Fashion."

To the nineteenth century may be ascribed the virtue of having sanctioned and explained the actual existence of certain disturbing facts which have been pointed out by chroniclers and historians for many centuries gone by. These facts formerly regarded as lies, have suddenly changed their aspect. The power of suggestion, which has been realised, controlled and admitted, has at the same time reduced the number of the impostors and miracles of past times. The most unlikely phenomena have regained their veneer of reality. They are no longer contested because they appear to us natural, possible, verifiable.—Jean Finot, in Contemporary Revie.

I think the assertion may safely be made that the women of Korea are the most unattractive in the world. One of pay chief occupations during my stay in the little hermit kingdom has been making a diligent search for a passably pretty face. I have failed to find one. It is not that they haven't pretty eyes; they have. Eyes of soft brown and gentlest expression. It is not that their features are course or irregular; for, while this may be true of many, it is not by any means true of all, and I have caught glimpses of as dedicately moulded tea rose of Soul as in any other part of the world. But the Korean woman is just ugly.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly (New York)

You could not learn lessons from any of Mozart's music. It passes no criticism on life. It seems to be conscious of no great tendency of things, and no abstract forces sound in it. Fate does not knock at the door in Don Giovanni, but only the statue of the Commander. You can make a whole catalogue of what that music does not express, and when you have made it the music remains like a starry night or a spring morning, past all analysis in its beauty and a source of pure, inexplicable delight and awe.—The Speaker.

To those of us wholong with a yearning hunger for the higher, subtler social life, when men and women shall be valued not for what they have but for what they are, this striving an Ecclesiastical Utopia, a subject to which we have had occasion in these columns in former years. The subject merited all attention of Syndicate, and now that it has engrossed their support we may hope to see, before long, a crying evil remedied for the benefit of the students. With his hope characteristic zeal Mr. Dastur, the Registrar, did not allow the matter to escape his vigilance when that is the publicly theosed, and while he has introduced many new features in the erection of the mandaps to relieve the hardships of the students, he has succeeded in securing for the scheme the sympathy and support of the Syndicate. In his sonorously address Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, spoke at great length on the importance of providing the University with a suitable Hall in preference to the flimsy mandaps of canvas and bamboos, to the mercy of which the students are relegated during the time of their examinations. The inconveniences of these structures are felt by the students and the University authorities alike. The latter have often found it a weary problem to secure and gain a suitable site for the mandap, as it was made to emit from one place to another in answer to the more pressing exigencies of the city.

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Many ladies in town protest that they infinitely prefer [illegible] to those of Rhodesia to the tiresome white servants at home, and I quite agree with them but on the farms, as a rule, we only get the raw, untrain d niggs, who cannot understand any English and h s often a trial beside which Job's sorrows pale into insignificance. A short time back I was greatly elated because a friend in Salisbury said he knew of a good cook-boy wanting work and he would send him out to me. I waited expectantly, but alas no cook-boy came. When I met my friend and mad inquiries, he replied sadly. Yes I told him to come, but his said he will hanged if he would go to a blooming farm.—Gertrude Page in The Empire Review.

Excepting in the few large towns of his southern seaboard, to which the virus of Foot boil-fever has been conveyed from England the Weishman is no lover of athletics. His days work done, he looks for recreation—and his sweetheart and sister look for it likewise—to literature and music and to those organizations of them, the chapel literary society the competitive meeting—cyclic eisteddfod—and the Eisteddfod, which have for generations constituted the real university of the Welsh people.—S. R. John in The Book Monthly.

Rationalism, it appears to me—the temper which wants to live on what can be proved by and to the intellect—is losing ground; and in the proportion in which it is losing ground is that in the common ecstacy the emotions have their rights and their evidences, the arrogance of reason has diminished. As for the triumph of Liberal religion this to my mind is assured. Liberalism is not a certain doctrine, but a certain method of a reasoning religious truth; this method has practically the support of the whole intelligence and in that sense I am [illegible] a prophecy, but making a statement.—Interview in The Message.

The [illegible] of the young person of America have [illegible] respect for foreign criticism that [illegible] a manner to our transatlantic friends [illegible] Federation (who must once have been young) says a writer in the Outlook, is the [illegible] remarkably many which [illegible] and rich natural resources, good ports, and [illegible] climate, has given us as a start in the [illegible] material wealth. Manners are simply a refinement of amiability—just the grace of being kind, which, as Mrs. Wilcox says, "is all that [illegible] counts." [illegible] An [illegible] Englishman of the United States has said that [illegible] the success of democratic [illegible] people [illegible] Century Magazine.

The more the problem is studied, the more hopeless does the American notion of the Russian Empire appear. An uneducated population practically without any political training in wedding administrative problems wider than those of their own village affords very unpromising material for the statesmanship needed, if they would bear a federal fabric on the ruins of the Russian Empire.—W. T. Stead in Saturday Evening Post.

LADY MURIEL PARSONS, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Rosse, has not been long in following her brother's example. Lord Oxmantown married only last October and Lady Muriel's engagement will not be a protracted affair. Daughter of an Irish peer and grand daughter of William third Earl of Rosse, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the great astronomer, who possessed at Birr Castle the largest telescope of his day, Lady Muriel, whose engagement to Mr. Grenfell has just been announced, will enter a family notable for its intellectual alliances. Three daughters of Pascoe Grenfell, D.C.L., M.P. at one time for Marlow, married severally Charles Kingsley, James Anthony Froude, the historian, and Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne the well known S. G. O. of "The Times." Lady Rosse Lady Mural's mother, is the only child of the four Lord Hawke and a cousin of the cricketer.

It is now a well-established conclusion of science that the higher we rise in the scale of nervous organization the greater the possibilities of pain. Is is part of the price we have had to pay for the more evolved life. Pain, as Spencer long ago pointed out, is simply the correlative of noxious injuries to the organism. It has been an inevitable accompaniment of evolution, for we could not imagine a race of highly-organized creatures who would be unconscious of actions bringing serious injury or violence to their persons.—"The Outlook."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 27.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent Consols ... 90 11-16 = + 5-16
3 do. Gentes ... 89 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... 106 3-4 = + 1-4
4 per cent. Indian Sterling Bonds Paper ... 66 3-8 = — 1-16

BULLION—
Spot in London ... 37 13 16 = + 1-16
4 months paper ... 30 1-4 = unchanged
Spot in New York ... 66 3-4 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25 15 = do
Berlin ... = =
New York Demand ... 4 83 1-4 =

BONDS—
Bank of England ... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 3-4 do = — 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 3 1-8 do = — 1-8
9 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 4 1-8 do = unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 4 1-4 do = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 4 do = do
7 day market loans ... 4 do = do
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000.

SUGAR—
Beet on granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 Feb. sellers steady
RAPESEED—Dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 44 — 1-2 A-M value easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 7-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed improved demand. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 12,000. Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales. Spot 5 63—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 17,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5 56	5 53	5 60
—1	—1	—1
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5 63	5 63	5 63
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5 60	5 54	5 52
—1	+1	+2

Receipts at U S Ports ... 17,000
Do last year ... 54,000
Exports to Great Britain ... nil
Do do Continent ... mutilated.

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10 86 +5
Futures, month of March ... mutilated
Do do. July ... 10 83 + 3

a Advanced owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS Holiday.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	13,537	bales.
Wheat	6,733	cwts
Linseed	18,020	do
Rape, Sal and Mustard	2,2	do
Gingelly seed	6,307	do
Poppyseed	1,0	do
Sesamum	1,4 3	do
Castorseed	3,591	do
Hides	43,67	do
Myrabolams	14,230	do
Cottonseed	75,259	do
Mowrah seed	119	do
Goats	2,15	do
Jowari	4,45	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 22,938
By Arcadia from Sydney
198 boxes Silver ...
330 boxes Mexican dollars
Rs. 2 Arcadia from China

BOMBAY, FEB. 28.

EXCHANGE.—Tone easier.
Bank T. T. ... 1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand ... 1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D/A 1s 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. 1s 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 100 1-2
Marks 3 do do. ... 139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 131
Shanghai 30 do. ... 211
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—2½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 98 12
1st Settlement, 30th March ... 99 1
Money Market Tone steady
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 23th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st Feb. 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 1st ... 3 do
Bank of Madras do. 13th Jan. 3 do

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready ...	7	12	0
Forward ...	8	2	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Jawnpore Ready ...	6	15	0
Do. Forward ...	6	15	
Yellow Cawnpore ...	7	3	0
Do. Forward ...	7	5	0
Yellow Guzerat ...			
Do. Forward ...	7	8	0
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready ...	8	1	0
Forward ...	8	1	5
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready ...	34	1	4
Forward ...	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandesh ...	47	0	0
15 per cent Mixed ...	46	0	0
WHEAT—Tone dull.			
White Delhi Apl-May ...	5	1	0
New York. Exports to Continent ...	10,000		
Futures month of March ...	10 24 plus 8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ... 10,000 Bales
Imports ... 24,000

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5 61	5 61	5 65
+3	+3	+3
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5 68	5 71	5 73
+3	+3	+3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5 71	5 59	5 56
+3	+3	+4

COTTON.—The market continues slack and declining. At the lower rates now current there is slightly more enquiry from buyers.

Sutta Closing quotations are as follows :—

Broach M.-G. Good	March	...	Rs. 250 1-2
Benzals Fully Good		...	175

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

		Fine. F.-G.	Good	Daly.
Bengal H. G. (Ry. staple)		186 175	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry terms		192 182	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...	190 180	...	do.
Oomrawuttees (descriptions)		M.-G. 209 01	...	do.
Chandisla (M.-G.)	...	202 193	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	...	... 2 0	...	do.
Khandwa (M.-G.)	...	... 204	...	do
Khanagaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do.	(M.-G.)	209 203	...	do.
Akola do.	(M.-G.)			
Oudra, good staple (M.-G.)		... 227 221	...	do.
Dharamsyam Poolgaum (M.-G.)		217 211	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)		... 225 219	...	do.
Wrasad (M.-G.)	...	260 257	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	... 221 215	...	do.
Muttra (M.-G.)	...	... 204 200	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	... ...	250	25 May
Westerns	...	... ...	238	do.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CHINA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. China to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7 :—

For Colombo—Mr C Crove, Mr S Fisch, Mr and Mrs Hermann and infant, Mr C F Hoore, Mr Hideseey, Mrs Hideseley, Mr A B Liberios, Mr Perochilo, Mr and Mrs J Rustmar, Mr Raymond, Miss M P Stringfellow, Conductor and Mrs Salmon and infant, Miss Whittaker, Mr G Zacharia.
From Karachi—Mr C S Bisco, Col and Mrs J C Christi, Miss Christi, Miss Farrer, Miss Reid, Capt and Mrs F P Hutchinson, Mr Vanziller, Miss Staley, Mr P Tootal, Capt L Wheatley, Mr and Mrs A Zacharias.
To Karachi—Mr H Edelouettel.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Feb. 1906 on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,000	27,000	.....	32,00
Or per mile of Railway ...	36	191	.....	227
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	18,000	85,000	.....	1,03,000
Total for 5 weeks ...	23,000	1,12,000	.....	1,35,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,591	26,422	85	31,098
Per mile of Ry. do.	32	187	1	220
Total to corresponding date do.	24,099	1, 5,512	398	1,50,039

Increase for the week ... Rs. 903
Decrease to date ... 15,039

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus :—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
48, Spelman Street, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard-work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me? Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE death of the King of Denmark, of whom the occupants of so many thrones are the descendants, lends a melancholy interest to the memoir which Mme. Remusat has contributed to Les Conversations d'Europe, a magnificently illustrated publication brought out by the Figaro only last month. From it we learn how simple and patriarchal was the life which the late King led at Copenhagen, where, on days of public audience, any decently dressed person might present himself at the Royal Palace; how up to the last, he would drive himself and his guests in a pitch-fork break and how he was in the habit of taking Haran-al-Rascheed walks in the town, attended only by two great dogs. Like all who overpass the usual span of man's life, he seems to have been much saddened of late by the loss of many familiar faces in his immediate circle and the death of Count von Case askjold his favourite playfellow at whist or bil ards and the former Chamberlain of the lamented Queen Louise, apparently came to him as a great shock. How many times the family meetings in the Northern capital helped to lessen the risk of European complications will, perhaps never be known, and it is sad to thank that at a time when it was never more needed, Fredensburg—in a double sense the Temple of Peace—will be closed.

For the moment, one hears nothing more of the great College of Science in London which was announced at the close of the London University election, as being likely to surpass in glory the great institution of Charlottenburg. Education is indeed in the air, and, if we may trust Mr. Birrell's announcement that an Education Bill is to be the principal measure of the coming Session, we are likely to hear more than enough of it. Yet the limits of what can be done by state aid in such matters are pretty well defined, and no one reasoning on matter under what auspices, will probably ever make a learned man or woman out of a dunce. Never do we see this more clearly than in literature, where the great writers have always been what used to be called "bookish" persons from their youth, and Sir Walter Scott—to mention a name that can break no bones—would never have found the facility which stood him in such good stead had he not from his earliest days steeped his mind in old romances. Now, the Englishman is above all things, practical and seldom much given to follow things up which at first sight lead to nowhere, and what he wants in science and literature alike is something that will attract and direct his attention rather than more technical training. Hence some institution like the really royal College de France, with its forty four professors, all giving public and gratuitous lectures to any one who chooses to attend them without matriculation or formal entry of any kind, seems to me a better way of diffusing knowledge than the German scheme of turning out a few choice and highly qualified scientists all trained to serve in verbum magistri. As for genius, it can always be trusted to make its own way in spite of difficulties, and, after all names like Davy, Faraday, as Crookes in science, and Macaulay, Thackeray and Meredith in literature are there to remind us that in point of originality we are, at any rate, not inferior to the Germans.

Socialism continues to cry aloud in the streets, and, while Mr. George Bernard Shaw's plays and their meaning still provide food for discussion to those of the big reviews, many text-books setting forth the advantages of Socialism are being poured out in a steady stream. In one of these which has come in my way the superiority of the gens or tribe over the family as a social unit is much belauded, and the local cohesive and resisting force of village communes is said to be greater than any of which we have any experience. Even the workers of ancient times or the proletary of modern has shown himself capable. The experience of Russia, which, alone of modern States, has really tried the experiment of collectivism seems to me to be against this opinion, and the ease with which the Revolution there has been literally snuffed out directly the autocracy really took the master in hand shows the weakness rather than the strength of these small communities. In these cases we might perhaps take a lesson from the lower animals who whenever they associate together choose absolutism rather than collectivism as their law. The dogs and wolves when banded together for aggression have always a leader of the pack, as horses elect a chief of the herd which they combine for defence. As to industry, do not ants and bees, as Lord Avebury and M. Maeterlinck have alike shown, find in submission to a single chief a strength which far surpasses the sum of their individual efforts, and in terms of producing an output which would put our business factories to shame.

For the first time for many years there seems to be no single movement or series of events which is of first attraction to the public and dominates publishing. The excitements of the General Election are over; before that the domestic crisis in Russia held the first place, and before that the war between Russia and Japan. But at the present moment there is no predominant topic of conversation such as is wont to call forth a shoal of books, and publishers may well wonder from what source the next excitement may arise.

But in the meantime those who are engaged on novels, short-stories and general books may hope to attract to themselves those who would otherwise be immersed in the topic of the day. It is noticeable that a great number of serious historical books have either just been issued or are about to be issued; and among the most important of these is the comprehensive Political History of England, of which the last part to appear was Dr. Hodgkins' Volume among the Norman Conquest. Next to these works of scholarship and research may be mentioned historical books of a more popular character such as Mr. Crawford's Venice, and there have been many lesser works.

But in truth the archives of England and France have afforded material for numberless books outside the sphere of history proper. There have been memoirs of all sorts, there have been lives of famous beauties, and stories about battles, men of action etc. Lastly, there is the historical novel, which takes so prominent a place in modern publishing. Probably, instead of war books and Russian books, there will be a move dabbling in English history. Among forthcoming historical books is The Manors of Suffolk: Their History and Development and their Several Lords" which will be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The author, Dr. W. A. Coppinger, Professor of Law in the Victoria University of Manchester, came across much interesting information when originally searching for materials for Record History of Suffolk. The present volume deals only with the Hundred of Babergh and Blackbourn, but Dr. Coppinger hopes to treat the rest of the county in the same way.

One thing is quite certain that this year will see increased literary activity on the subject of socialism and industrial progress. A start has been made with Dr. Arthur Shadwell's Industrial Efficiency, which has just been issued. From an American economist will shortly appear another book to be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. In Bossism and Monopoly Mr. J. O. Spelling will give an account of the system of trusts and monopolies which is dominating industry in the United States. The Government of that country says the author is really a plutocracy based on corruption and blackmail.

Of all the classics probably the hardest to translate is Virgil and of the many translators Dryden included not one has succeeded in suggesting the pregnant sense of the original. Perhaps Mr. Mackail's prose translation with its scholarly and simple rendering most nearly succeeds in presenting the meaning and feeling of the poet himself. But a new attempt is always interesting and Mr. Charles J. Billson has made a blank verse translation of The Aeneid which Mr. Edward Arnold will publish. It will be issued in two volumes with Conington's text on the left hand pages and Mr. Billson's translation on the opposite pages.

Mr. John Long is on the point of publishing Maxwell Gray's new novel The Great Refusal. The story is concerned with conflict of character and resolution between two men of diverse temperaments, the father, a man of money and his only son, a man of mind. The Great Refusal is the refusal of the son to continue in the career mapped out for him by his father, preferring rather to devote himself to the service of humanity. There is an absorbing love interest, and the book is one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet produced by the brilliant author of The Silence of Dean Maitland.

Those who have rowed in college boats at Oxford or Cambridge, and have not made a complete abnormal study of rowing, are apt to think that it is an art requiring no special eyes as unnatural as those of the Andes and Persians. The study of Mr. Arthur Ruhl's Rowing and Track Athletics will show that the art is likely to undergo evolution in the future no less than in the past. His talks of rowing in America from an historical point of view, dealing both with oarsmen and with style; and it is clear that their very lack of traditions has enabled the Americans to utilise certain improvements with great facility. However, they did not realise such points for instance, as the necessity for learning to swing an oar direct sea. Before using slides, which the results show the proper advantage of leaning forward we lost. Both the chapters on rowing and on track athletics are excellent, and should be read by Englishmen.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or failing off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Florican, 2381 tons, Captain A Work, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain Geo Currie, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3109 tons, Captain W Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F B Forderst, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3855 tons, Captain A Lecic, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N C o's steamer Imperatrix, 2352 tons, Captain G Ghezzo, will sail to-day for Trieste, and Venice, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta 4787 tons, Captain W Miller, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Moses as a passenger.

THE steamer Arroyo, 3307 tons, Captain H Plouch, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Hongkong with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Turbull and infant as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H M Diarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Inns Brown, Col and Mrs Freyer, Capt and Mrs Bustil and infant, Lieuts Sharme, McCallum Matherson, Maxwood and Newcomer, Mr Moody, M Jones, Miss Hill, Miss Grainger, Mr and Mrs Barbasson and child, Mr and Mrs Harly and deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3223 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 3rd February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs E M Bevan and infant, Miss James Billings, Mr C L Levit, Mr Henry Dodge, Mrs Miss Dodge Mr L C S Fisher, Mr James Forster and two infants, Mrs St G orge Jackson, Miss Joy Jackson, Lt Col H C Quayle, Mr Quayle, Miss Addie, Capt C De Saussmarez, Mrs De Saussmarez.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
28	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, Feb 3
	Lhasa s.....	McDiarmed	Karachi, Feb 26
	Shirala s	Othwell ...	Akyab, Feb 18

DEPARTURES

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Hindoo s	Jones.....	Hull via Karachi
	Wo dbridge s	Notman	Galle
	City of Calcutt s ..	Miller	Antwerp
	Singu s	Currie	R ngoon
	Arroyo s	Clough	Kobe, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Hirst, for Persian Gulf
" Imperatrix, Gaezzo for Trieste, &c
" China, Lecic, for Trieste
" Florican, Avork for Calcutta

The following vessels entered or loading yesterday,
Steamer Shirala for alcutta, &c
" Yarra, for China, &c
" Scindia, for Marseilles and Liverpool

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel	From
16	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
16	Sattigate	Calcutta
21	Moneher Merchant	Antwerp
25	Thongwa	Straits
26	Avoca	Calcutta
26	Pongola	Calcutta
28	Fultala	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

13	Clan Robertson	Galle
27	Sirsa	Calcutta
28	Banoora	Bombay
27	Tara	Rangoon
28	Gwalior	Negapatam

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived in London on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, left Suez on the evening of the 26th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia, which left Bombay on the 17th instant, arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 27th instant and is due here on or about the 9th March.

HIGH COURT.—March 1.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

14-02—Hiralal D—Noor Mahomed Ahmed Goolbhai Maniar vs Mahomedji Fazji Adamji—Kanga and P.

1408—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Mahomed Qasim Dharamsey—K D Shroff.

1410—Tyabji D and Co—Karsondas Govindji vs Mirza Mahomed Shiraz—Ragie L and O.

1411—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathji Mulchand vs Varjiwandas Madowji and others—Bicknell M and R

1416—Captain and V—Manockbai Amratlal vs Jugaldas Damodardas Patel.

1417—Daphtary F and D—R S Woonwalla and Co vs N C Macleod and another—Payne and Co.

1419—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Abdul Hoosein Nazuaudin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar)

For disposal

773-75—M B Chothia—The Advocate General vs Syed Nuruddin and others—Captain and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

993-05-Captain and V—Messrs S R Bottlevala and Co vs Percy Lodda and others

Long Causes.

884-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai and another vs The Madras United S and W Co Pestonji R and K—M and K and M and R

1004-05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajuddin vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-09—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajuddin vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co

33-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

132-0—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Hiralal S

173-05—Kanga and P—Pestonji Shapurji Narielwala vs Namdeo Alias Rama or Ramchandra Keroo Patel and others—Bicknell M and R M J and J and K S and

435-04—Dikshit D and S—Keshav Laxman vs Bhaljerat Ibi widow—Daphtary F and D.

340-04—Mathubhoy J and N—Jamhabai widow vs Ramdas Kababhai and another—Jehangir and S.

58-04—K B Mehta—Narayen Dasso and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia.

221-4—2101-Pa, ne and Co—Ganee Dewjee vs Karamsey Jeswant and another—Bicknell M and R

104-03—U Walia and P—Manooe D Jooa Alias Tri vs Jamnabai Late Jivanbai widow—Madhoji and K.

38-02—Payne and Co—Saltzoo, widow vs Mahomed Cassum Murad and others Crawford B and Co

164-01—Ardaser H D and Co—Ramchunji Nathmbhoy Nanjee vs Kasumbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji K D Shroff

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

357 05—Daphtary F and D—Balkrishna Sadanand Dessai and others vs Bhagwantrao Dwarkadas Talpade and others—A desar H an Co

93 05—Captain and V—Nensi Poney vs Ruttonsey Asaria and others—Thakurdas and Co

1-05—Pestonji R and N—Jadamji Jootha vs Ali Mahomed Joolan Hoosein and others—vs Thakurdas and C

85-21210-0—Wadia G and Co—Bhangir Bujirji Gurdas vs Ramchand Hubchai—Thakurdas and Co

06 56—M B Chothia—Musa Haji Suleman vs N C Macleod Payne and Co

933 85—Captain and V—Krishnarao Suriajirao Dhulap vs Venkatrao Suriajirao and others

415-05—M B Chothia—Kanchordas Arjan vs Sonderji Arjan and others—M and K

374-1324-05—Methem B and N—Pandoo Ponesha Patel vs Ganpat Boodji Tuskoo and others—Ikshit Dand I

234-03—Mehta and D—Abdul Karim Haji Ali Mahomed vs Dahibai wi w

125-05—Kanga and P—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Adamjee Pahoon daily—K D Shroff

491-03—Jagjivan J and G—Gandas Dharamsey vs Ebji Umersey and others—Ishwardas K and G

688-03—Jehangir A d J—Nowrojee Burjorji and another vs Shirinbai widow and others

527-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Jivandas Ganesadas and other vs Gokuldas Gulabchand and others—Nadirsha and T

387-06—P Dhatur—Vithal Vithal and others vs Mowjee Lakhmidhar—Jamsetji and R

770-01—Bicknell M and R—Lukmidas Valji vs Bai Ganga bai widow and others—Manekbai J and H

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassum Alias Bachoo Abdulsattar and another vs Sheikh Haji Mooloo Sulleman and others—Kanga and Co—(For postponement

438-05—Raghavaya and B—Premavaroo widow vs Jeswanda Ludha—Mulji and Co

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hurmusji Motly and another vs Arthur Napoleon—Templeton—Edgelow G and W—

480-05—Jamsetjee and R—Vajirbai widow vs Sulleman jee Hassambhai and others—Nanu H and C

Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

838—Cragie L and O—Duncan Mackin and others vs J J Mole—S B Nobl

780—Bicknell M and R—Nowrojee Janeshedji Wadia and other vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay—Little and Co

411-02—Tyabji D and Co—Goharmal Bhanimal and other—Hurkisondas Buvraj and others—Khunderao S and D

146-05—Ragvavy and B—Bai Toolsibai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow—Mulla and M

15 06—Matubhoy J and M—Mohomed Jaffer Ramjan Ally vs Hirabai widow—Mulji and D

Testamentary Suits

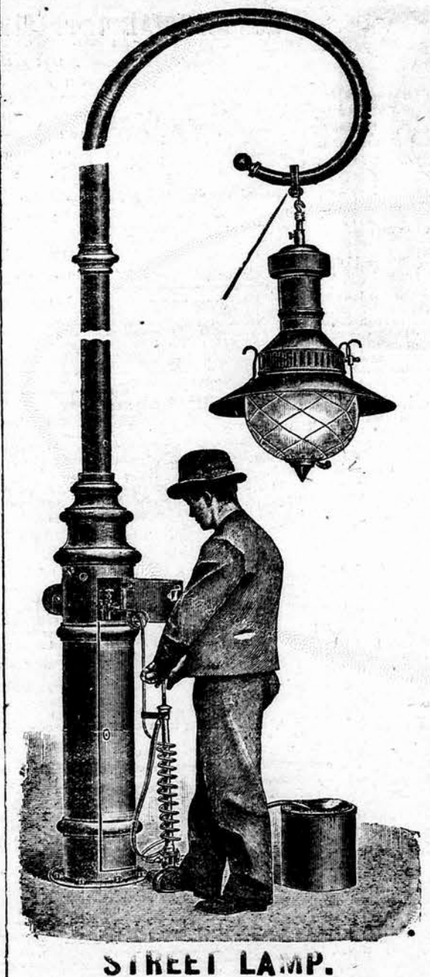
16-04—Dikshit D and S—Pandurang Bhaw More vs Laxmibai—Jamsetji and R

Long Causes.

08105-610-05—Mirza and M Wa antao Wassoodev vs Dhanbai widow—Payne and Co

139-05—Mirza and M—Sonde bai widow vs Dhagibai widow—Payne and Co

890-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein Nurbhoy vs Abdullall Mahomedally and others—Little and Co



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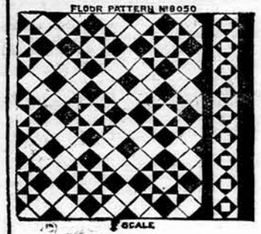

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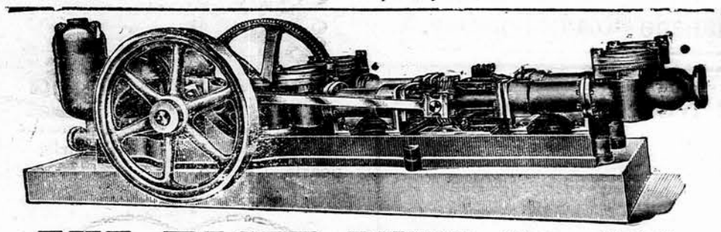

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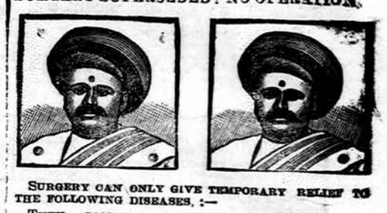

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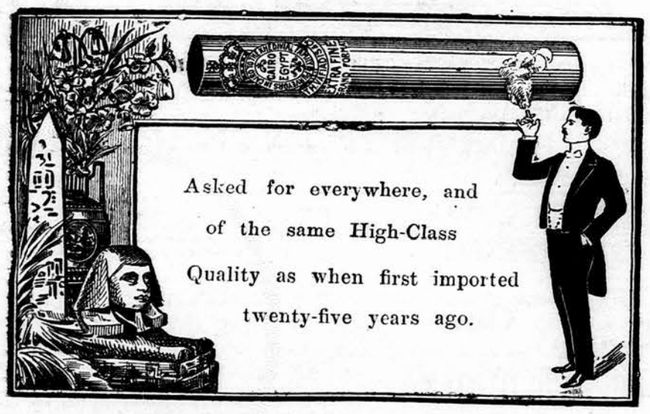

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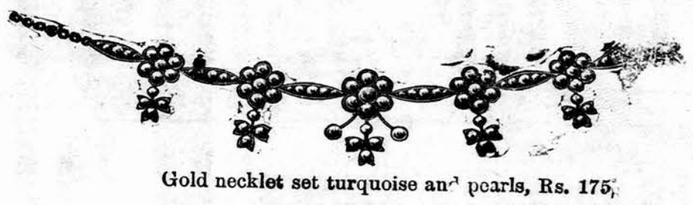

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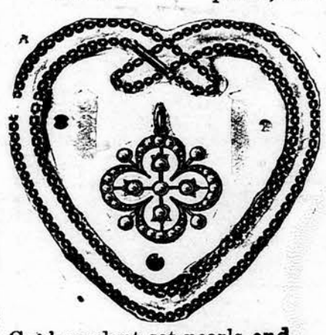

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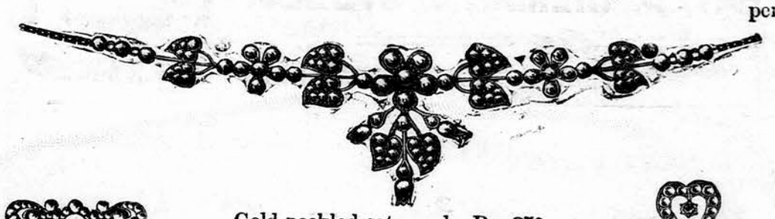

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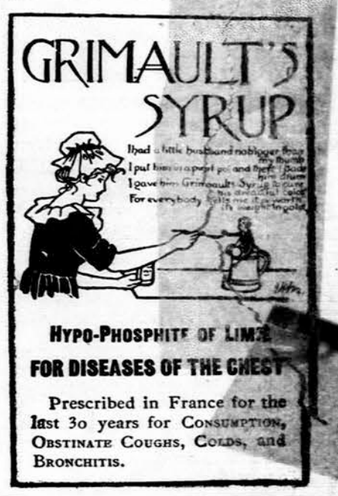
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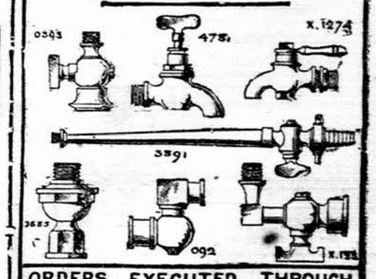

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